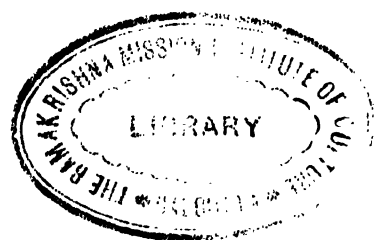


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Architecture of Manasara



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Illustrations of Architectural and
Sculptural Objects

With a Synopsis

by
Prasanna Kumar Acharya

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“ What the learned world demand of us in India is to be quite certain of our data, to place the monumental record before them exactly as it now exists, and to interpret it faithfully and literally.”

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND SCULPTURAL OBJECTS

CHAPTER VI GNOMONS AND PEGS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
I	Gnomons	Varying in accordance with the variation of light shadow in different months.
II	Fig. 1	General method of finding cardinal points (for orientation of buildings).
	Fig. 2	Alternative method of finding cardinal points
	Fig. 3	Method of fixing foundation pegs.

CHAPTER VII SITE PLANS OF THIRTY-TWO VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
III	First variety	Sakala plan of 1 plot.
	Second variety	Pechaka plan of 4 plots.
	Third variety	Piṭha plan of 9 plots.
IV	Fourth variety	Mahāpiṭha plan of 16 plots.
	Fig. 1A	Same, arranged differently.
V	Fifth variety	Upapīṭha plan of 25 plots.
VI	Sixth variety	Ugrapīṭha plan of 36 plots.
VII	Seventh variety	Sthanḍila plan of 49 plots
VIII	Eighth variety	Chandita plan of 64 plots, square.
IX	Eighth variety	Same, circular.
X	Ninth variety	Parama-tāyika plan of 81 plots, square
XI	Ninth variety	Same, circular.
XII	Ninth variety	Same, triangular.
XIII	Tenth variety	Āsana plan of 100 plots, square.
XIV	Tenth variety	Same, circular.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Eleventh variety	Sthāniya plan of 121 plots
	Twelfth variety	Deśya plan of 144 plots.
	Thirteenth variety	Ubhaya-chaṇḍita plan of 169 plots.
	Fourteenth variety	Bhadra plan of 196 plots.
	Fifteenth variety	Mahāsana plan of 225 plots.
	Sixteenth variety	Padma-garbha plan of 256 plots.
	Seventeenth variety	Triyuta plan of 289 plots.
	Eighteenth variety	Karṇāśṭaka plan of 324 plots.
	Nineteenth variety	Gaṇita plan of 369 plots.
	Twentieth variety	Sūrya-viśālaka plan of 400 plots.
	Twenty-first variety	Susamhita plan of 441 plots.
	Twenty-second variety	Supratikānta plan of 484 plots.
	Twenty-third variety	Viśālaka plan of 529 plots.
	Twenty-fourth variety	Vipra-garbha plan of 576 plots.
	Twenty-fifth variety	Viveśa plan of 625 plots.
	Twenty-sixth variety	Vipula-bhoga plan of 676 plots.
	Twenty-seventh variety	Viprakānta plan of 729 plots.
	Twenty-eighth variety	Viśālāksha plan of 784 plots.
	Twenty-ninth variety	Vipra-bhakti plan of 841 plots.
	Thirtieth variety	Viśveśa-sāra plan of 900 plots.
	Thirty-first variety	Īśarakānta plan of 961 plots.
	Thirty-second variety	Chandrakānta plan of 1024 plots.

CHAPTER IX

VILLAGE SCHEMES OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XV	First type	Lay-out plan of Daṇḍaka village.
XVI	Second type	Ditto of Sarvatobhadra village
XVII	Third type	Ditto of Nandyāvarta village.
XVIII	Fourth type	Ditto of Padmaka village.
XIX	Fifth type	Ditto of Svastika village.
XX	Sixth type	Ditto of Prastara village.
XXI	Seventh type	Ditto of Kārmuka village.
XXII	Eighth type	Ditto of Chaturmukha village.

CHAPTER X

TOWN-PLANS OF EIGHT TYPES AND FORTS AND FORTRESSES
OF FIFTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXIII	First type	Lay-out plan of Rājadhāniya city.
XXIV	Fifth type	Left side figure—General outline of Kharvaṭa town.
	Sixth type	Right side top figure—General outline of Kheṭa town.
	Seventh type	Right-side bottom figure—General outline of Kubjaka town.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Nagara—City without King's palace.
	Third type	Pura—Ordinary residential town.
	Fourth type	Nagarī—City of certain type.
	Eighth type	Pattana—Commercial port on sea-side.
XXV	Eleventh type	Left-side top figure—Jala-durga (water-fort).
	Fourth type	Left-side bottom figure, Dropaka—A fortress or fortified commercial town.
	First type	Right-side top figure, Śibira—Encampment.
		Right-side bottom figure—Details of Fort-gates.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Vāhinī-mukha.
	Third type	Sthāniya.
	Fifth type	Saṁviddha.
	Sixth type	Kolaka.
	Seventh type	Nigama.
	Eighth type	Skandhāvāra.
	Ninth type	Giri-durga—Mountain fort.
	First variety	Fort on the top of a mountain.
	Second variety	Fort in the valley of a mountain.
	Third variety	Fort on the mountain-slope.
	Tenth type	Vana-durga—Forest fort.
	Twelfth type	Paṅka-durga—Marsh (or clay) fort.
	Thirteenth type	Ratha-durga—Chariot fort.
	Fourteenth type	Deva-durga—Divine fort.
	Fifteenth type	Miśra-durga—Mixed fort.

CHAPTER XII

FOUNDATIONS AND BRICKS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXVI	Foundation	Left-side middle figure—Suggested section of foundation.
	Bricks	Right-side top figure—Intermediate size bricks.
	Ditto	Right-side middle figure—Small size bricks.
	Ditto	Ditto Large size bricks.

CHAPTER XIII

PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS OF THREE CLASSES COMPRISING TWELVE TYPES AND PROFILES OF MOULDINGS OF SOME FIFTY VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXVII	Fig. 1	MOULDINGS Vājana. Prativājana, Ratna-paṭṭa. Nimna, Splay. Vajra-paṭṭa. Subsidiary mouldings based on Vājana types Classic fillets
	Fig. 2	Padma, cyma recta and cyma reversa.
	Fig. 3	Karna or cavetto.
	Fig. 4	Kumuda or torus.
	Fig. 5	Antarita or scotia.
	Fig. 6	Gopāna or ovolo.
	Fig. 7	Prati and Pratimukha.
	Fig. 8	Kapota or bird's beak.
	Fig. 9	Kumbha and Dhārā-kumbha.

Not illustrated separately but employed

First type	Abja, Ambuja, or Saroruha—cyma.
Second type	Antara, Antarāla or Antarika—fillet.
Third type	Aṅghri—a pillar-like moulding.
Fourth type	Aṁśu—a moulding between cyma and corona
Fifth type	Argala—a bolt-like moulding.
Sixth type	Ādhāra—a flat moulding used as a support.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventh type	Ālīṅga—a fillet with greater projection.
	Eighth type	Āsana—a seat-like moulding.
	Ninth type	Bhadra—a portico-like moulding.
	Tenth type	Bodhikā—a corbel-like moulding.
	Eleventh type	Dala—a petal-like moulding.
	Twelfth type	Gala, Grīva, Kapṭha or Kandhara—dado.
	Thirteenth type	Ghaṭa—a pot-like moulding.
	Fourteenth type	Gopānaka—ovolo or corona.
	Fifteenth type	Hāra—a bead-like moulding.
	Sixteenth type	Janman—a plinth-like moulding.
	Seventeenth type	Kampa or Kampana—fillet.
	Eighteenth type	Kumuda—torus or astragal.
	Nineteenth type	Kendra—a point-like moulding.
	Twentieth type	Kahepana—a projecting fillet.
	Twenty-first type	Muṣṭi-bandha—a fist-like moulding.
	Twenty-second type	Mūla—a root-like moulding.
	Twenty-third type	Mṛipāla or Mṛipālīkā—a stalk-like moulding.
	Twenty-fourth type	Nāṭaka—a theatre-like moulding.
	Twenty-fifth type	Nāsi, Nāsi or Nāsikā—a vestibule-like moulding.
	Twenty-sixth type	Paṭṭa or Paṭṭikā—fillet.
	Twenty-seventh type	Pratika—a crescent moulding.
	Twenty-eighth type	Prati-vaktra—a face-like moulding.
	Twenty-ninth type	Prati-vājana—a concave moulding like the cavetto.
	Thirtieth type	Prati-bandha—a band-like moulding.
	Thirty-first type	Pratima—an image-like moulding of the base
	Thirty-second type	Pāduka—a foot-like moulding.
	Thirty-third type	Prastara—corona.
	Thirty-fourth type	Phalakā—abacus.
	Thirty-fifth type	Ratna-kampa—a jewel-fillet.
	Thirty-sixth type	Ratna-vapra—a jewel-cavetto.
	Thirty-seventh type	Tāṭikā—tenia.
	Thirty-eighth type	Tuṅga—a vault-like moulding.
	Thirty-ninth type	Uttara—a corona or upper fillet.
	Fortieth type	Upāna—a rectangular plinth-like moulding.
	Forty-first type	Vapra or vapraḥ—cavetto.
	Forty-second type	Valabha or valabhi—a thatch-like moulding

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Compound mouldings</i>
	Forty-third type	Kampa-karpa—a fillet-ear.
	Forty-fourth type	Karna-padma—an ear-cyma.
	Forty-fifth type	Khudra-kampa—a small fillet.
	Forty-sixth type	Kshudra-padma or Kshudrāmbuja—a small cyma.
	Forty-seventh type	Mahāmbuja—a large cyma.
	Forty-eighth type	Padma-kampa—a cyma-fillet.
	Forty-ninth type	Ratna-kampa—a jewel-fillet.
	Fiftieth type	Ratna-paṭṭa—a jewel-fillet.
	Fifty-first type	Vajra-paṭṭa—a club-fillet.
		PEDESTALS
XXVIII	First type	Vedibhadra class of Pedestals, of 24 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 12 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 18 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 12 parts.
XIX	First type	Pratibhadra class of Pedestals, of 26 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 32 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 33 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 36 parts.
XXX	First type	Maṇḍabhadra class of Pedestals, of 30 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 31 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 33 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 34 parts.

CHAPTER XIV

BASES OF COLUMNS OF EIGHTEEN CLASSES COMPRISING SIXTY-FOUR TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXXI	First type	Pāda-bandha class, of 24 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 29 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 27 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 28 parts.
XXXII	First type	Uraga-bandha class, of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 20 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 22 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 24 parts.

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XXXIII	First type	Pratikrama class,	of 21 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 23 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
XXXIV	First type	Kumuda-bandha class,	of 27 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 29 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 29 parts.
XXXV	Fifth class	Vapra-bandha base,	of 31 parts.
	First type	Puspa-pushkala class,	of 32 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
XXXVI	Fourth type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
	Seventh class	Vapra-bandha base,	of 19 parts.
	First type	Śribhoga class,	of 25 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
XXXVII	First type	Śribandha class,	of 28 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 28 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 28 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
XXXVIII	First type	Mañcha-bandha class,	of 26 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
XXXIX	First type	Śreṇi-bandha class,	of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 23 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
XL	First type	Padma-bandha class,	of 20 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 19 parts.
XLI	First type	Kumbha-bandha class,	of 22 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 21 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
	Fifth type	Ditto	of 25 parts.

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XLII	Fourteenth class	Ratna-bandha base,	of 26 parts.
	Fifteenth class	Paṭṭa-bandha base,	of 20 parts.
	Sixteenth class	Śrīkānta base,	of 38 parts.
	Seventeenth class	Kampa-bandha base,	of 36 parts.
XLIII	First type	Kukshi-bandha class,	of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 19 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
	Fifth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.

CHAPTER XV

COLUMNS OF FIVE ORDERS OF SEVERAL GROUPS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XLIV	First group	Chitra-kaṇṭha class, similar to Roman Doric in proportion; Whole order of 6 parts comprising: Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ th height or $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudrakānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
	Second order	Vishnu-kānta of octagonal plan.
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.
XLV	Second group	Padma-kānta class, similar to Ionic order in proportion;
	Third group	Chitra-skambha class, similar to Corinthian order in proportion; Whole order of 6 parts comprising: Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part Entablature 1 part Diameter of Padma-kānta $\frac{1}{4}$ th height. Diameter of Chitra-skambha $\frac{1}{16}$ th height.

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XLV	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudrakānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.	
	Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.	
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.	
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.	
	Fifth order	Chitra-skambha of square, circular, sixteen-sided, octagonal, hexagonal, or pentagonal plan.	
XLVI	Fourth group	Pālikā-stambha class. Whole order of 6 parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{12}$ th height.	
		First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudra-kānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
		Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.
		Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
		Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.
		Fifth group	Kumbha-stambha class;
	Sixth group	Koshtha-stambha class, similar to Grecian Anta; Whole order of 6 parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter of both $\frac{1}{12}$ th height.	
		First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudra-kānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
		Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.
		Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
XLVII	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.	
	Fig. 5	Koshtha-stambha pilaster.	

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XLVIII	Seventh group	Five other orders from Agamas without pedestal and entablature; Whole order of 4 parts comprising : Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ th height.
	First and fourth orders	Śrikara of circular plan and Priya-darsana of square plan.
	Third order	Saumukhya of octagonal plan.
	Second order	Chandra-kānta of sixteen-sided plan.
	Fifth order	Subhāmkari of square, octagonal or mixed plan.
XLIX	Eighth group	Five other orders from Purāṇas and Bṛihat-saṁhitā; Whole order of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 6 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	First and fifth orders	Ruchaka of square plan and Vṛitta of circular plan.
	Second order	Vajra of octagonal plan, similar to Tuskan order in proportion.
	Third order	Dvi-vajra of sixteen sided plan.
	Fourth order	Pralinaka of thirty-two-sided plan.

CHAPTER XVI

ENTABLATURES OF EIGHT TYPES AND ROOFS OF FIVE TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
L		ENTABLATURES
	First type	of 27 parts.
	Second type	of 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Third type	of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Fourth type	of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Fifth type	of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Sixth type	of 29 parts.
	Eighth type	of 34 parts.

Plate no	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Seventh type	of 26 parts. Roofs
	First type	Flat roof of quadrangular and other shapes.
	Second type	Pent roof of various shapes.
	Third type	Spherical roof of various shapes.
	Fourth type	Oval roof of various shapes.
	Fifth type	Round roof of various shapes.

CHAPTER XVII

JOINERY OF EIGHTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
L1	First type	Joint between horizontal and vertical pieces on the middle of the latter.
	Second type	Nandyāvarta order.
	Third type	Sarvatobhadra order.
	Fourth type	Svastika order.
	Fifth type	Malla-bandha (A) or Nalyed joint.
	Sixth type	Malla-bandha (B) or Scarfed joint.
	Seventh type	Mahāvṛitta joint of Mesha-yuddha type.
	Eighth type	Mesha-yuddha or Mortise and Tenon joint.
	Ninth type	Śūkara-ghrāṇa joint.
	Tenth type	Joints in frieze.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Eleventh type	Malla-bandha joint between two pieces of wood looking like two wrestlers wrestling against each other.
	Twelfth type	Brahma-rāja joint between three and four pieces of wood having four heads like the four-headed deity Brahmā.
	Thirteenth type	Veṇu-parva joint between five pieces of bamboos.
	Fourteenth type	Pūga-parva joint between six pieces of wood like areca or betel-nut joints.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fifteenth type	Deva-sandhi joint between seven pieces of wood.
	Sixteenth type	Ṛishi-sandhi joint between eight pieces of wood.
	Seventeenth type	Ishu-parva joint between nine pieces of wood looking arrow-shaped.
	Eighteenth type	Danḍika joint between ten or more pieces of wood.

CHAPTER XVIII

GENERAL FEATURES OF EDIFICES

Not illustrated but employed

Plate no.	Figures	Description
	Porches	Several varieties.
	Domes	Several varieties.
	Dome-nails	Several varieties.
	Three main styles	Nāgara, Vesara, Drāvida : depending on the shape of upper portions.
	Three groups	Śuddha, Mītra, Saṁkīrṣa : depending on materials.
	Four classes	Jāti, Chhanda, Vikalpa, Abhāsa : depending on units of measurement.
	Three postures	Sthānaka, Asāna, Śayana : depending on postures of images in case of temples.
	Three standards	Samohita, Asamohita, Apasamohita : depending on height, breadth, or length as the regulator of the whole structure.
	Three sexes	Purūṣiṅga or masculine, Strīṅga or feminine, Napuṁsaaka or neuter : depending on equiangular or rectangular shape, but in case of temples on the sexes of the deities in addition to shapes.
	Five shapes	Square, octagonal, oval, round, circular.
	Three sizes	Large, intermediate, small.

CHAPTER XIX

SINGLE STOREY BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LII	First type	Vaijayantika, of small proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LIII	First type	Typical plan.
LIV	Second type	Bhoga, of small proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth
LV	Third type	Śriviśāla, of intermediate proportion, used both as temples and dwelling houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LVI	Eighth type	Kesara, of large proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LVII	Eighth type	Cross-section. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Fourth type	Svasti-bandha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Śrikara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Hasti-prishṭha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Skanda-tāra, used both as temples and dwelling houses.

CHAPTER XX

TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LVIII	First type	Śrikara, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LIX	First type	Of intermediate size, elevation towards the breadth.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LX	First type	Typical plan based on intermediate size.
LXI	First type	Large size, elevation towards the breadth.
LXII	First type	Cross-section based on large size.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Vijaya, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Siddha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Paushtika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kūnti, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Prabhūta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Svastika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Pushkala, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXI

THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXIII	Third type	Sukhālaya, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXIV	Eighth type	Kailāsa, of intermediate size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXV	Second type	Āsana, of large size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXVI	Second type	Cross-section based on large size.
LXVII	Second type	Typical plan (ground floor) based on large size.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First type	Śrīkara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Kesara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kamalāṅga, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Brahmakānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Merukānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXII

FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXVIII	First type	Vishṇu-kānta, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXIX	Fourth type	Rudra-kānta, of intermediate size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXX	Fourth type	Cross-section, based on intermediate size.
LXXI	Fourth type	Typical plan (ground floor), based on intermediate size.
LXXII	Second type	Chaturmukha, of large size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Third type	Sadāśiva, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Īśvara-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Mañcha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Ādi-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Indra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIII

FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF NINE TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXIII	First type	Airāvata, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXIV	First type	Cross-section.
LXXV	First type	Typical plan (ground floor). <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Bhūta-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Viśva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Mūrti-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Gṛiha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Mahā-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Kalyāṇa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Yajña-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Brahma-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIV

SIX-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF THIRTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXVI	First type	Padma-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXVII	First type	Cross-section.
LXXVIII	First type	Typical plan (ground floor).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Kāntāra, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Sundara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Upakānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kamalāksha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Ratna kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Vipulānka, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Jyotishkānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Saroruha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Tenth type	Vipulākritika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eleventh type	Svasti-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Twelfth type	Nandyāvarta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Thirteenth type	Ikshu-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXV

SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXIX	First type	Puṇḍarīka, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration.
LXXX	First type	Cross-section.
LXXXI	First type	Typical plan (ground floor).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Śrikānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Śribhoga, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Dhārara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Pañjara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Āśramāgāra, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Harmya-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Hima-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVI

EIGHT-STORIED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXII	First type	Bhū-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXIII	First type	Cross-section.
LXXXIV	First type	Plans in general :
	Fig. 1	With 17 parts
	Fig. 2	With 18 parts
	Fig. 3	With 21 parts, of the intermediate size of Svarga-kānta.
	Fig. 4	With 22 parts, of the large size of Mahā-kānta.
		<i>Not fully illustrated</i>
	Second type	Bhūpa-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Svarga-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Mahā-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Jana-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Tapas-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Satya-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Deva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVII

NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SEVEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXV	First type	Saura-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXVI	First type	Cross-section.
LXXXVII	First type	Plans in general :
	Fig. 1	With 20 parts, of small size of Saura-kānta.
	Fig. 2	With 27 parts, of large size of Viśva-kānta.
	Fig. 3	With 24 parts, of intermediate size of Vivṛita.
		<i>Not fully illustrated</i>
	Second type	Raurava, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Chapṛita, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Bhūṣhaṇa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Vivṛita, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Suprati-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Viśva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVIII

TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXVIII	First type	Bhū-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXIX	First type	Cross-section.
XC	First type	Plans in general. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Chandra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Bhavana-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Antariksha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Megha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. ११३ ११३
	Sixth type	Abja-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIX

ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XCI	First type	Śambhu-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration.
XCII	First type	Cross-section.
XCIII	Fig. 1	Small size plan, of 19 parts of Śambhu-kānta.
XXIII	Fig. 2	Intermediate size plan, of 21 parts, of Vajra-kānta.
XXIII	Fig. 3	Large size plan, of 30 parts, of Chakra-kānta. <i>Not fully illustrated</i>
	Second type	Īśa-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Chakra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Yama kânta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Vajra-kânta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Akra-kânta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXX TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF TEN TYPES AND STEPS AND STAIRCASES OF VARIOUS KINDS

Plate no	Figure	Description
XCIV	First type	Pañchâla, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth,
XCV	First type	Cross-section.
XCVI	First type	Plans in general :
	Fig. 1	Small size, of 28 parts, of Pañchâla and Drâviḍa.
XCVI	Fig. 2	Intermediate size, of 31 parts, of Virâṭa-kânta.
XCVII	Fig. 1	Intermediate size, of 33 parts, of Madhya-kânta.
	Fig. 2	Intermediate size, of 34 parts, of Kerala-kânta.
XCVIII	Fig. 1	Intermediate size, of 33 parts, of Kālinga-kânta.
	Fig 2	Intermediate size, of 34 parts, of Vamśaka-kânta.
		<i>Not fully illustrated</i>
	Second type	Drâviḍa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Madhya-kânta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Kālinga-kânta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Virâṭa-kânta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Kerala-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Vaṁśāka-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Māgadha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Janaka-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Tenth type	Sphūrjaka (? Gurjaraka), used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

STEPS AND STAIRCASES

XCIX	Figs. 1 and 2	Plans showing various positions of steps and staircases (fixed).
	Fig. 3	Side elevation.
	Figs. 4 and 5	Plans showing possible positions of movable staircases.
	Fig. 6	Section.

CHAPTER XXXI

COURTS OF FOUR CLASSES OF EDIFICES, EACH COMPRISING FIVE TO SEVEN VARIETIES, FOR OFFERINGS, FAMILY MEMBERS, BEAUTY, AND DEFENCE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
C	First type	For Jāti class of buildings, comprising five courts called Antarmaṇḍala, Antahārā, Madhyahārā, Prākāra, and Mahāmaryādā respectively.
	Second type	For Chhanda class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets.
	<i>Not illustrated</i>	
	Third type	For Vikalpa class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets.
	Fourth type	For Ābhāsa class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets.

N. B.—Beyond the fifth court there may be for defence the sixth and seventh varieties also (vide Translation, page 292).

CHAPTER XXXII

SHRINES OF ATTENDANT DEITIES IN VISHNU, BUDDHA, JAIN
AND OTHER TEMPLES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CI	Shrines	Of Vishnu temple, comprising groups of eight, sixteen, and thirty-two deities. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Shrines	Of Buddha temple.
	Shrines	Of Jain temple.
	Shrines	Of Śiva and other temples.

CHAPTER XXXIII

GATEHOUSES OF FIFTEEN TYPES OF ONE TO SIXTEEN STOREYS
AND
WINDOWS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
GATEHOUSES		
CII	First type	Dvāra-śobhā (beauty of the gate) of a single storey, of Antar-maṇḍala (innermost court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CIII	Second type	Dvāra-śālā (gatehouse) of two storeys, of Anta-nihāra (second court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CIV	Third type	Dvāra-prāśāda (gate-palace) of three storeys, of Madhyama-hārā (third court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
OV	Fourth type	Dvāra-harmya (gate-edifice) of four storeys, of Prākāra (fourth court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CVI	Fifth type	Mahāgopura (great gate-house) of five storeys, of Mahāmaryādā (extreme boundary), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.

Not illustrated

N. B.—Each of the five types admits of three different sizes—small, intermediate and large, and may run up to sixteen storeys.

WINDOWS

CVII	First group	For Vaiśyas and Śūdras.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
	Second group	For temples of kings (kshatriyas) and Brahmins.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Section.
	Fig. 6	Plan.
	Fig. 7	Elevation.
	Fig. 8	Section.
	Fig. 9	Plan.

Not illustrated

First type	Nāga-bandha (snake-band).
Second type	Vallī-bandha (creeper-band).
Third type	Govākṣa (resembling cow's eye).
Fourth type	Kuñjarākṣa (resembling elephant's eye).
Fifth type	Svastika (cross-shaped).
Sixth type	Sarvatobhadra (<i>vide</i> plate no. XVI).
Seventh type	Nandīvārtā (<i>vide</i> plate no. XVII).
Eighth type	Pushpa-bandha (flower-band).
Third group	Dormer-windows in roofs.

CHAPTER XXXIV

PAVILIONS OF SOME HUNDRED TYPES, CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS OF BRAHMANS, KINGS, VAIŚYAS AND ŚUDRAS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH SHAPES, NUMBER OF FACES, AND NUMBER OF COLUMNS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
OVIII	First type	Himaja, with four parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as an ordinary bath-room.
	Second type	Nishadaja, with six parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a reading-room.
	Third type	Vindhyaaja, with seven parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a special bath-room.
	Eighth type	Meruja, with 11 by 4 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as the stock-room of a library.
CIX	Eleventh type	Padmaka, with five parts square, for temples, used as refectory or kitchen for gods.
	Fourteenth type	Bhadra, with five parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as water-store and granary.
	Sixteenth type	Nṛitta, with 5 by 7 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a music hall.
OX	Eighteenth type	Āsthāna-maṇḍapa, assembly hall, with nine parts square and with 100 columns.
	Fig. 1	Part section.
	Fig. 2	Plan.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Twenty-fourth type	Kula-dhārana, with 24 by 12 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a cow-shed.
OXI	Fig. 3	Plan.
	Twenty-ninth type	Dhanāśhipa, with plough-shaped walls, of several varieties, generally for the gods and the Brahmins, but also used as the shaving pavilion for the kings and the twice born, as well as the treasury for jewels of the Kshatriyas and Vaiśyas.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXI	Thirty-seventh type	Drona, with 15 by 7 parts, used as a place for ram-fighting, also as the sports-pavilion for gods, as also the chapel in king's palace and for practising archery and wrestling.
	Ninth type	Vijaya, with 4 by 2 parts, used as the wedding pavilion and also as a place dedicated to gods for free distribution of water.
	Thirtieth type	Dhānyāgāra, with 10 by 3 parts, for Śūdras, used as a dwelling-house.
	Fig. 5	Treasury, with 5 by 3 parts, for Kshatriyas and others.
CXII	Nineteenth type	Deva, with a thousand columns, used as council hall of gods and kings.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan with nine parts square, excluding porches.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Fourth type	Mālyaja, used as a chapel with the image of a deity therein.
	Fifth type	Pāriyātra, used as a temple where a deity is installed.
	Sixth type	Gandha-mādana, used as a place for pilgrimage.
	Seventh type	Hema-kūṭa, used as a place for dancing and singing.
	Tenth type	Siddha-yoga, of 192 columns.
	Twelfth type	Siccha, used as an ordinary kitchen.
	Thirteenth type	Pushpa, used as a place for collecting flowers or as a bower.
	Fifteenth type	Śiva, used as a room for unhusking corn.
	Seventeenth type	Jālaka, used as a treasury for clothes, ornaments, jewels and other valuables.
	Twentieth type	Śālā, used as a residence.
	Twenty-first type	Kṛita, used as a dwelling-house.
	Twenty-second type	Darbha, used as a stable for elephants.
	Twenty-third type	Kauśika, used as a stable for horses.
	Twenty-fifth type	Sukhāṅga, used as a guest-house.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
Twenty-sixth type	Saukhyaka, built on the bank of a river, lake, or sea, and used as a place for pilgrimage.	
Twenty-seventh type	Mālikā, also called Mālikakṛitī, shaped like a garland, and used as the spring residence of gods, kings, and others.	
Twenty-eighth type	Dhanada, specially for Brahmans, used as a dwelling-house.	
Thirty-first type	Bhūṣhaṇa with several varieties, used as a place for the silence (worship) of the gods, for the Pumsavana ceremonies of the Brahmans, and also as the kitchen for the Śūdras.	
Thirty-second type	Subbhūṣhaṇa, used as a hall for the Upanayana (sacred thread) ceremonies of the Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaiśyas.	
Thirty-third type	Harmya, with several varieties, used as the kitchen of the gods, the Brahmans and the kings, and also as the place (lying-in room) to see the newly-born baby in.	
Thirty-fourth type	Śringāra, used as the bed chamber of the gods and others.	
Thirty-fifth type	Sugata, fit for all castes in all provinces for all purposes.	
Thirty-sixth type	Prāgata, suitable for all sorts of work.	
Thirty-eighth type	Kharvaṭa, of several varieties, used as the dining hall of the kings, also as the coronation hall.	
Thirty-ninth type	Śrīrūpa, generally for temples, used as the coronation hall of the kings.	
Fortieth type	Maṅgala, specially for palaces of kings, used as the place for balancing the kings (against gold which is distributed).	
Forty-first type	Kānta, used as the place to see sports from, for the Crown Prince.	
Forty-second type	Śrīviśāla, used as the residence for the queen.	
Forty-third type	Somārka, of several varieties, used as the kitchen for the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaiśyas.	
Forty-fourth type	Jāti, style of pavilions for the gods and the Brahmans.	
Forty-fifth type	Chhanda, style of pavilions for the Kshatriyas.	

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Forty-sixth type	Vikalpa, style of pavilions for the Vaiśyas.
	Forty-seventh type	Ābhāsa, style of pavilions for the Śūdras.
	Forty-eighth type	Dandaka, group of pavilions with two faces.
	Forty-ninth type	Svastika, group of pavilions with three faces and shaped like the plough.
	Fiftieth type	Nandyāvarta, group of pavilions with four faces.
	Fifty-first type	Maulika, group of pavilions with six faces.
	Fifty-second type	Sarvatobhadra, group of pavilions with eight faces.
	Fifty-third type	Grāma-maṇḍapa, pavilions for villages, square or rectangular in shape, with even or odd number of walls.
	Fifty-fourth type	Sabhā, for villages, used as the assembly hall.
	Fifty-fifth type	Nagara-maṇḍapa, pavilions for the cities.
	Fifty-sixth type	Pattana-maṇḍapa, pavilions for towns on the bank of a river or sea.
	Fifty-seventh type	Kharvaṭa-maṇḍapa, pavilions in small towns for the Śūdras.
	Fifty-eighth type	Yātrā-mārga-maṇḍapa, pavilions or sheds on the road-side, used as the rest-house for travellers.
<i>Pavilions also mentioned in other chapters and used as stated below :</i>		
	Fifty-ninth type	For besmearing oil in (<i>vide</i> Translation, p. 401).
	Sixtieth type	For cook-fire in palaces (p. 430).
	Sixty-first type	In front of mansions (p. 382).
	Sixty-second type	For installation of the bull (p. 598).
	Sixty-third type	For keeping clothes in (p. 296).
	Sixty-fourth type	For preparing dishes in (p. 296).
	Sixty-fifth type	For gathering flowers in (p. 296).
	Sixty-sixth type	For keeping jewels in (p. 297).
	Sixty-seventh type	For music (p. 402).
	Sixty-eighth type	For keeping perfumes, etc. (p. 297).
	Sixty-ninth type	For making flower garlands in (p. 297).
	Seventieth type	For keeping ornaments of gods (pp. 297-8).
	Seventy-first type	For keeping umbrellas and chowries (p. 298).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventy-second type	For seeing the military march from (p. 431).
	Seventy-third type	For unhusking rice (p. 402).
	Seventy-fourth type	For wedding (p. 401), a second variety.
	Seventy-fifth type	For performing sacrifice, built in front or sides of temples, square in shape, with twelve or sixteen columns, one pinnacle, a shed-yard, four doors and arches, and an altar in.

CHAPTER XXXV

STOREYED MANSIONS OF SIX TYPES, EACH COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES, RUNNING UP TO TWELVE STOREYS, BUILT FOR THE SAKE OF BEAUTY, HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT OF THE GODS, KINGS, AND OTHERS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXIII	First type	Dandaka, an isolated mansion comprising a single row of buildings, used generally by the Pārshnika, the Māṇḍaleśa and the inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	First variety (Dandaka-śālā).
	Fig. 2	Third variety (Dandaka-kānta).
	Figs. 3 to 6	Plans showing various positions of doors.
	Fig. 7	Second variety (Paṇḍi-śālā).
	Fig. 8	Fourth variety (Dandaka-śālā).
	Fig. 9	Fifth variety (Dandaka-śālā).
CXIV	Second type	Svaastika, plough-shaped, comprising two rows of buildings, used generally by the Paṭṭadhara and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 2	Plan of the ground floor.
	Third type	Maulika, shaped like the winnowing basket, comprising three rows of buildings, used generally by the Māṇḍaleśa (Pārshnika) and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	Plan of the ground floor.
CXV	Fourth type	Chaturmukha, comprising four rows of buildings, used generally by the Narendra and other inferior classes of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fig. 1	Plan of the ground floor.
	Fifth type	Sarvatobhadra, comprising seven rows of buildings, used generally by the Adhirāja (Mahārāja) and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 2	Plan of the ground floor.
CXVI	Sixth type	Vardhamāna, comprising ten rows of buildings, used generally by the Chakravartin and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	First variety (plan of the ground floor).
	Fig. 2	Third variety (plan of the ground floor).

CHAPTER XXXVI

SITUATION, ETC., OF DWELLING-HOUSES

Not illustrated

CHAPTER XXXVII

SITUATION OF DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Not illustrated

CHAPTER XXXIX

DOORS OF VARIOUS TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXVII	First type	Small size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
CXVIII	Second type	Intermediate size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
CXIX	Third type	Large size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
<i>Not illustrated</i>		
	Fourth type	Square shape, of various sizes Translation, p. 417).
	Fifth type	Gutter, of circular and other shapes, of various sizes (p. 232).
	Sixth type	Horse pattern, of various sizes (p. 359).
	Other types	Of houses for all (pp. 402, 404, 410), of temples (p. 410), of Jain temples (p. 564), of main building (p. 407), in mansions (pp. 376, 396), in different storeys (pp. 230, 231, 243, 252, 270, etc.), of pavilions (pp. 234, 235, 342, 410, 642, etc.), in auxiliary temples (p. 292), of courts (p. 410), according to castes (p. 292), in palaces (pp. 410, 427), at roofs (p. 410), at the wall (p. 325), for swings (p. 507), of temples (p. 600), of tiger cages (p. 512), with panels (pp. 216, 231), with single panel (p. 512), with leaf (pp. 419-421), etc.

CHAPTER XL

ROYAL PALACES OF NINE TYPES, EACH COMPRISING
NINE VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXX	First type	For Astra-grāha kings, Plan of the ground floor
CXXI	Fourth type	For Maṇḍaleśa kings, Plan of the ground floor.
CXXII	Sixth type	For Pārshnika kings, Plan of the ground floor.
CXXIII	Eighth type	For Mahārāja kings, Plan of the ground floor.
CXXIV	Ninth type	For Chakravartin kings, Plan of the ground floor.

Not illustrated

		Elevations of the above types.
	Second type	For Prāhāraka kings.
	Third type	For Paṭṭabbhāḥ kings.
	Fifth type	For Paṭṭadhara kings.
	Seventh type	For Narendra kings.

CHAPTER XLIII

CARS AND CHARIOTS OF SEVEN MAIN TYPES AND FIVE STYLES, COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES AND RUNNING UP TO NINE STOREYS, FOR GODS, BRAHMANS, AND KINGS, FOR BATTLE, MOCK-FIGHTING, DAILY RIDES, USE DURING FESTIVALS, ETC.

Plate no	Figure	Description
CXXV	Fig. 1	Of single-storey, Plan of the ground floor.
	Fig. 2	Outline section.
	Fig. 3	Front elevation
	Fig. 4	Side elevation.
CXXVI	Fig. 1	Two-storeyed, Plan of the ground floor.
	Fig. 2	Outline section.
	Fig. 3	Front elevation.
	Fig. 4	Side elevation.
<i>Not illustrated</i>		
Cars and chariots of three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine storeys.		
First type	Nabhasvān-bhadraka, of circular shape, furnished with square porticos and other features.	
Second type	Prabhasvān-bhadraka, of elliptical shape, furnished with hexagonal porticos and other features.	
Third type	Nivāta-bhadraka, of square shape, furnished with two-sided porticos and other features.	
Fourth type	Pavana-bhadraka, of rectangular shape, furnished with three-sided porticos and other features.	
Fifth type	Prishata-bhadraka, of octagonal shape, furnished with decagonal porticos and other features.	
Sixth type	Indraka-bhadraka, of hexagonal shape, furnished with decagonal porticos and other features.	
Seventh type	Anila-bhadraka, of oval shape, furnished with twelve-sided porticos and other features.	
Eighth variety	Nāgara style, of square shape.	
Ninth variety	Drāviḍa style, of octagonal shape.	
Tenth variety	Vesara style, of circular shape.	
Eleventh variety	Āndhra style, of hexagonal shape.	

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twelfth variety	Kālingaka style, of equiangular shape.
	Thirteenth variety	Divine cars, with one, two, or three storeys.
	Fourteenth variety	Royal cars, with one to nine storeys.
	Fifteenth variety	Battle-chariots, with three platforms.
	Sixteenth variety	Chariots for Mock-fight, with two platforms.
	Seventeenth variety	Chariots for daily ride, with one, two, or three platforms.
	Eighteenth variety	Chariots for special use, with three to nine platforms.
	Nineteenth variety	Chariots for Śārvabhauma kings, with one to nine platforms.
	Twentieth variety	Chariots for Mahārāja kings, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-first variety	Chariots for Narendra kings, with one to five platforms.
	Twenty-second variety	Chariots for Pārshnika kings, with one to four platforms.
	Twenty-third variety	Chariots for Vishnu, with one to nine platforms.
	Twenty-fourth variety	Chariots for Śiva, with one to nine platforms.
	Twenty-fifth variety	Chariots for Buddhists, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-sixth variety	Chariots for Jains, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-seventh variety	Chariots for other gods and goddesses, with one to four or five platforms.

CHAPTER XLIV

COUCHES, BEDSTEADS, AND SWINGS OF SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVII	First type	Bedsteads for gods.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVII	Second type	Bedsteads for children.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Part section.
	Fig. 8	Plan.
	Third type	Bedsteads for Brahmins.
	Fig. 6	Part elevation.
	Fig. 7	Part section.
	Fig. 9	Plan.

Not illustrated

Couches of quadrangular, rectangular, and circular cane patterns (Translation, p. 453).

Vajra-pāda and Padma-pāda types (p. 453), lion-legged for kings, other kinds for Kshatriyas and others covered with canopies (p. 501); Divan, Āsandi, sofa with arms to it, state chairs, cushioned chairs, chair raised on a pedestal, chair with many legs, cane-bottomed chair, leaning board, etc. (p. 501).

Swings—*vide* plate no. CXLIV.

CHAPTER XLV

THRONES (ARCHITECTURAL), FOR GODS AND KINGS, OF EIGHTEEN KINDS WITH TEN GENERAL TYPES, FOUR SPECIAL TYPES FOR GODS, AND FOUR SPECIAL TYPES FOR KINGS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVIII	First group	For gods, Śiva and Vishnu.
	Fig. 1	Elevation (architectural, of Padmāsana type).
	Fig. 4	Plan (of the same).
	Fig. 2	Section (of Mahotsava type).
	Fig. 3	Elevation (of the same).
	Fig. 5	Plan (of the same).
CXXIX	Second group	For higher order of kings such as Chakravartin and others.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Plan.
	Fig. 3	Section.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXX	Third group	For lower order of kings such as Maṇḍaleśa and others,
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Section.
	Fourth group	Conopied seat.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Plan.
	Fig. 6	Section.

Not fully illustrated

First type	Prathama thrones, for the first stage of coronation of the kings.
Second type	Maṅgala thrones, for the second stage of coronation of the kings.
Third type	Vira thrones, for the third stage of coronation of the kings.
Fourth type	Vijaya thrones, for the concluding stage of coronation of the kings.
Fifth type	Nityārchana thrones, for the daily worship of the gods.
Sixth type	Nityotsava thrones, for the ordinary festival of the gods.
Seventh type	Vīśeṣa thrones, for the special use of the gods.
Eighth type	Mahotsava thrones, for the great festival of the gods.
Ninth type	Padmāsana, for gods Śiva and Viṣṇu and the Chakravartin order of kings (for sculptural illustration (<i>vide</i> plate no. CXXXVI).
Tenth type	Padma-keśara, for the gods and the Chakravartin and other kings (<i>vide</i> plate no. CXXXVII).
Eleventh type	Padma-bhādra, for the Adhirāja class of kings.
Twelfth type	Śrī-bhādra, for all purposes of the Adhirāja and Nareṇḍra classes of kings.
Thirteenth type	Śrī-viśāla, for all purposes of the Nareṇḍra and Pārśhika classes of kings.
Fourteenth type	Śrī-bandha, for all purposes of the Pārśhika and Paṭṭadhara classes of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fifteenth type	Śrī-mukha, for all purposes of the Mandaleśa class of kings.
	Sixteenth type	Bhadrāsana, for all purposes of the Paṭṭabhāj class of kings.
	Seventeenth type	Padma-bhadra (bandha), for all purposes of the Prāhāraka class of kings.
	Eighteenth type	Pāda-bandha, without lion-legs, for all purposes of the Astrgrāha class of kings.

N.B.—For the sculptural illustration of Padmāsana and Padmakasara (*vide* plates nos. CXXXVI and CXXXVII).

CHAPTER XLVI

ARCHES OF NINE TYPES WITH SEVERAL VARIETIES FOR TEMPLES, PALACES, RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, PAVILIONS, THRONES, BALANCES, ETC.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXI	First group	Simple varieties based on geometrical patterns :
	Third type	Crescent-shaped.
	Fifth type	Bow-shaped.
	Fourth type	Triangular.
	First type	Circular.
	Second type	Hexagonal.
CXXXII	Second group	Decorative varieties based on special ornamentation :
	Seventh type	Pushpa-toraṇa or flower pattern.
	Sixth type	Patra-toraṇa or leaf pattern.
	Ninth type	Chitra-toraṇa or variegated pattern.
	Eighth type	Ratna-toraṇa or jewel pattern.
CXXXIII	Third group	Makara-toraṇa or shark pattern (from Suprabhedāgama).
	Fourth group	Kumbha-toraṇa or jug pattern (from Rāmāyaṇa).

CHAPTER XLVII

THE CENTRAL THEATRE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXIX	Theatre	Sectional elevation.
	Fig. 2	Plan (of the ground floor).

CHAPTER XLVIII

THE ORNAMENTAL TREE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXV	Tree	For decoration of thrones for gods and kings, and for the Jains (Translation, pp. 563, 565).

CHAPTER XLV

THRONES (SCULPTURAL), FOR GODS AND KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS, OF EIGHTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE, PLAN, AND ORNAMENTS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXVI	Ninth type	Padmāsana, for details <i>see</i> page 43 above.
CXXXVII	Tenth type	Padmakasara, for details <i>see</i> page 45 above.

N.B.—For descriptions of these eighteen thrones *see* pp. 45—46 above.

CHAPTER XLIX

CROWNS FOR GODS, KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS, OF FOURTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE, PLAN, AND ORNAMENTS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXVIII	First type	Jaṭā, triangular in plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Brahmā, Rudra, Love-goddess, Brahmāṇī, Chāmundī, and others.
CXXXIX	Second type	Mauli, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind).
CXL	Sixth type	Kuntala, of triangular plan, decorated with various ornaments for Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind), Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, Earth-goddess, Love-goddess and the queen of the Chakravartin king.

Not illustrated

Third type	Kirīṭa, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Nārāyaṇa, Viṣṇu, the Chakravartin, Adhirāja, Mahārāja classes of kings and for Tārakā, Vārāhi, and Vaiṣṇavī.
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Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Karaṇḍa, of peacock's beak-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for inferior gods, for female deities (Durgā, Earth-goddess, Kāmārī, Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, etc.), for mythical beings (Yakṣas, Vidyādharas, Gandarvas, Kinnaras, Rākṣasas, Nīlgrahas etc.), for Daṇvārīka, Sugrīva, Puṣṭapadanta, for Garuḍa and for the Chakravartin, Narendra, Mahendra and other classes of kings.
	Fifth type	Śirastraka, of bubble plan, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for the Pāraṣṇika class of kings.
	Seventh type	Kṣetabandha, of triangular plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the goddesses, Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, Durgā, Lakṣmī, and for the Adhirāja and Narendra classes of kings and their queens.
	Eighth type	Dharmilla, of creeper plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the queens of the Pāraṣṇika, Paṭṭadhara, Maṇḍaleśa and Paṭṭabhāj classes of kings.
	Ninth type	Alaka, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Bhairavi, and for the queens of the Prāhāraka and Astragrāha classes of kings.
	Tenth type	Chūḍaka, of cock's crest-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the queens of the Prāhāraka and Astragrāha classes of kings.
	Eleventh type	Mukuta, of triangular plan, marked with the crescent moon and the sun, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for Brahmā, Rudra, Nārāyaṇa, Śiva, Viṣṇu, for inferior gods (Daṇvārīka, etc.), for Manu-mādāni and all other female deities, for the Chakravartin and other classes of kings, for the queens of Chakravartin, Pāraṣṇika, Paṭṭadhara, Maṇḍaleśa and Paṭṭabhāj kings.
	Twelfth type	Patra-paṭṭa, of ploughshare shape, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for the Paṭṭadhara class of kings.
	Thirteenth type	Ratna-paṭṭa, of ploughshare shape, marked with the nine gems and decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for Pāraṣṇika and Maṇḍaleśa kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourteenth type	Pushpa-paṭṭa, of quadrangular or circular plan, decorated with various ornaments, gold pieces, and flowers, for the Paṭṭabhāj class of kings.

N.B.—Petty kings are not allowed to put on a real crown; they wear garlands in place of the crown.

CHAPTER L

ORNAMENTS OF FOUR GROUPS OF SOME THIRTY TYPES

AND

FURNITURE OF EIGHT GROUPS, COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
ORNAMENTS		
CXLI	First type	Hāra (chain), of 108 or 64 strings, worn round the neck, suspending down to the heart.
CXLII	Special group	Suvarṇa-kaśīchuka (cuirass or bodice) worn round the breast (taken from the other texts).
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First group	Patra-kalpa, adorned with leaves and creepers, for the gods and the Sārvabhauma class of kings.
	Second group	Chitra-kalpa, adorned with leaves, creepers, paintings, all jewels and calyxes, for the gods and the Chakravartin class of kings.
	Third group	Ratna-kalpa, adorned with flowers and jewels, for the gods and the Adhirāja and Narendra classes of kings.
	Fourth group	Misra-kalpa, adorned with leaves and jewels, for the gods and the Adhirāja, Narendra and all other kings.
	Second type	Pendant, Skandhamālā-avalambana, suspended from the root of the arm and connected with the Keyura and Kaṭaka armlets.
	Third type	Mid-armlets, Keyura and Kaṭaka.
	Fourth type	Upper-armlets, Supurima.
	Fifth type	String-armlets, Valaya-dāman.
	Sixth type	Wrist-bangle, Prakoshṭha-valaya.
	Seventh type	String-bracelets, Maṇibandha-kalāpaka.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Eighth type	Jewelled rings for fingers except the middle one.
	Ninth type	Breast-string (Brassiere), <i>Stana-sūtra</i> .
	Tenth type	Belly-band, <i>Udara-bandha</i> .
	Eleventh type	Chain, worn on the side of the sacred thread covering the breasts.
	Twelfth type	Front string, <i>Pura-sūtra</i> , suspended from where the sacred thread is tied down to the hip-chain.
	Thirteenth type	Hip-chain, <i>Kaṭi-sūtra</i> , worn round the waist.
	Fourteenth type	Armlet, <i>Valaya</i> , put around the root of the arm.
	Fifteenth type	String bracelet, <i>Dāman</i> , worn round the arm-pits.
	Sixteenth type	Belt, <i>Paṭṭikā</i> , put along the breadth of the hip-chain and round the knee-cap.
	Seventeenth type	Lion-face, put covering the sex-organ.
	Eighteenth type	Jewelled band, put covering the sex-organ.
	Nineteenth type	Five sapphires, suspended with chains along the waist.
	Twentieth type	Net-ornaments, <i>Jāla</i> , for the feet.
	Twenty-first type	Silk-cloth, suspending down to the ankle.
	Twenty-second type	Skin, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-third type	Bark, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-fourth type	Skirt, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-fifth type	<i>Chinnavīra</i> (or <i>Chhannavīra</i>), bodice, passing over both shoulders and hips, crossing and fastening in the middle of the breast and the back.
	Twenty-sixth type	<i>Vana-mālā</i> , garland worn round the neck.
	Twenty-seventh type	Serpent-belt, <i>Kaṭaka</i> , worn above the ankle.
	Twenty-eighth type	Anklets, <i>Nūpura</i> , for the feet.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twenty-ninth type	Ear-rings, Makara, crocodile shaped.
	Thirteenth type	Gold rings, Tāṭanka, for the ears.
FURNITURE		
(X) III	Fourth group	Manjushā, basket, made of leaf, wood, etc., decorated with several ornaments, used as wardrobe, oil-tank, trunk, etc.
CXLIV	Fifth group	Dolā, swing or palanquin, consisting of pillars, walls, iron rings, transom, board, mirrors, portico, doors, etc., for the use of the gods and men.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First group	Dipa-danda, lamp-post, made of wood, metals, and stone, movable and stationary, erected in front of the house and elsewhere.
	Second group	Vyajana, fan, furnished with posts made of wood or iron, leather chain, ornaments, etc., surfaces decorated with images of gods and inscribed with colours and metallic substances, used in cars, chariots and elsewhere.
	Third group	Darpaṇa, mirror, generally circular or lotus pattern, made of wooden or metal post, brass board, handle and other members, varying, according to castes, used as an attribute of the goddess of learning (Sarasvatī) and an ornament for doors, for cars and chariots, for decoration of buildings, for porticoes or swings, for royal umbrellas, and fixed on crowns, etc.
	Sixth group	Tulā, balance, made of wood and metals, consisting of scale beam, scale pans, tongue, pivot, bar-like chains and other members, used also for the kings to be weighed against gold to be distributed, varying according to the nine classes of kings.
	Seventh group	Patra, seal, of leaf-pattern, imprinted with the palm-print of the right hand of the kings and well marked with gold lines, including a pen for marking the commencement of the new year, and varying according to the (nine) ranks of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Eighth group	Pañjara, cages and nests, movable and stationary, made of suitable materials and necessary members, for the use of the musk deer (cat), the parrot, the Chātaka bird, the Chakora bird, the duck, the pigeon, the peacock, the francoline partridge, the wag-tail, the cock, the mongoose, the sparrow, the boar, the tiger, etc.
<i>N.B</i> —The bigger articles of furniture are separately described: cars and chariots (Chapter XLIII), bedsteads and couches (Chapter XLIV), and seats and thrones (Chapter XLV), of which the following are further varieties more fully described in other texts:		
	Ninth group	Benches—To accommodate three persons.
	Tenth group	Couches—Covered with canopies.
	Eleventh group	Chairs—Rectangular, cushioned, cane-bottomed.
	Twelfth group	Sofa—Raised on a pedestal, with many legs, state, etc., with arms to it.
	Thirteenth group	Carpets—Of various types, inwrought with gold or with silk.
	Fourteenth group	Rugs—Of various kinds, including horse-rugs and carriage-rugs, with long hair on one or both sides.
	Fifteenth group	Curtains—Of various patterns and materials.
	Sixteenth group	Counterpanes—Of many colours.
	Seventeenth group	Coverlets—With long fleece, woollen marked with thick flowers, cotton dyed with figures of animals.
	Eighteenth group	Matresses—Of various kinds.
	Nineteenth group	Pillows—Of the size of man's head and body.
	Twentieth group	Bolsters—Of five kinds as stuffed with wool, cotton, bark, grass, and leaves.
	Twenty-first group	Elephant housings—Richly decorated and of various kinds.
	Twenty-second group	Skins—Of panthers, antelope, etc.
	Twenty-third group	Cushions—Large, crimson and of other kinds.
	Twenty-fourth group	Mosquito-curtains—Of various sizes and colours.
	Twenty-fifth group	Spittoon—Of various kinds.

CHAPTER LI

THE TRIAD, COMPRISING BRAHMĀ, VISHṆU, AND ŚIVA

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLV	Brahmā	With consorts, Sarasvatī on the right and Śavitrī on the left, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , the consorts being in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> ; placed on one pedestal in the erect posture, (may also be seated on a lotus throne or be in a recumbent posture); in the equipoise (single flexion, three-flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in high relief, (middle relief or low relief); furnished with four faces, one neck, eight eyes, eight ears, two legs, four arms, the two lower hands being in boon-giving and refuge-offering attitudes, and the two upper hands holding attributes of the water-pot, and the rosary (or two sacrificial ladles); wearing crowns, the matted hair, ear-rings, various ornaments, the sacred thread, outer garment, whitish clothes, a strip of bark, an upper garment and golden complexion.
N.B.—For description of Sarasvatī see plate CXLVIII, p. 57, and of Śavitrī see pp. 57-58 above.		
CXLVI	Vishnu	With consorts, Lakshmi and Bhūdevī, alternately on the right and the left, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , the consorts being in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> , made in the erect, (seated or recumbent) posture, on three lotus seats, in the equipoise (single flexion, three flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in the high relief, (middle relief, or low relief); furnished with a single head, two ears, two legs, but four arms, one hand being in refuge-offering attitude and three others holding attributes of the (lotus), mace, discus and conch-shell; wearing the <i>kirita</i> crown, the ornamental nimbus at the back of the head, the Śrivatsa symbol on the chest, the sacred thread, yellow garment, bright blue complexion, smiling face, straight nose and elongated eyes.

N.B.—For description of Lakshmi, see plate CXLIX, pp. 57-58, and of Bhūdevī otherwise called Mahi, p. 59 above.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLVII	Śiva	With the consort Pārvatī on the left, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , the consort being in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> , made in erect, (seated or recumbent posture), on two lotus seats, in the equipoise (single flexion, three flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in high relief, (middle relief, or low relief); furnished with a single head but a third eye on the forehead, the left side of the neck being marked with the <i>kālākūṭa</i> poison, bearing two ears, two legs, four arms, two hands in the boon-giving and the refuge-offering attitudes, the attributes in the other two hands being an antelope and a tabor, wearing a crown marked with the Ganges and the crescent moon, and the matted hair of an ascetic, the tiger-skin and a waist cloth, the sacred thread, ear-rings and various ornaments and reddish complexion.

N.B.—For description of Pārvatī, otherwise called Durgā, see p. 59 above.

CHAPTER LII

THE PHALLUS OR SYMBOL OF THE TRIAD, COMPRISING SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Līṅga (general)	Brahmā portion at the bottom being of quadrangular shape, Viṣṇu portion at the middle of octagonal shape, and the Śiva portion at the top of circular shape, with flutes (or stream-mark) varying from sixteen to one thousand. These shapes are interchangeable, the topmost point being like a bud, leaf or umbrella. It includes the <i>Pīṭha</i> (pedestal) upon which it stands. It is carved singly or in group, varying according to castes, materials (gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta), and sizes. It is used for personal and public worship.
	First type	Śaiva, with its characteristic features.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Second type	Pāsupata, with its characteristic features.
	Third type	Kālamukha, with its characteristic features.
	Fourth type	Mahāvratā, with its characteristic features.
	Fifth type	Vāma, with its characteristic features.
	Sixth type	Bhairava, with its characteristic features.
	Seventh type	Samakarna, with its characteristic features, the worship by the Brahmins.
	Eighth type	Vardhamāna, with its characteristic features, for worship by the Kshatriyas.
	Ninth type	Śivāṅka, with its characteristic features, for worship by the Vaiśyas.
	Tenth type	Svastika, with its cross-like shape and other characteristic features, for worship by the Śūdras.
	Eleventh type	Jāti, with its characteristic height.
	Twelfth type	Chhanda, with its characteristic height.
	Thirteenth type	Vikalpa, with its characteristic height.
	Fourteenth type	Ābhūsa, with its characteristic height.
	Fifteenth type	Nāgara, with its characteristic width and square form.
	Sixteenth type	Draviḍa, with its characteristic width and octagonal or hexagonal form.
	Seventeenth type	Vesara, with its characteristic width and round form.
	Eighteenth type	Daivika, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for divine purposes.
	Nineteenth type	Mānusha, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for human purposes, on the terrace of a mountain.
	Twentieth type	Gānava, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for the Ganas.
	Twenty-first type	Ārsha, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for the seers or sages.
	Twenty-second type	Ātmārtha, with its characteristic features, for personal worship.
	Twenty-third type	Parārtha, with its characteristic features, for public worship.
	Twenty-fourth type	Kṣhapika, with its characteristic features, for temporary worship.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twenty-fifth type	Sthāyin, with its characteristic features, for permanent use.
	Twenty-sixth type	Ekalinga, carved singly and independently, with its characteristic features.
	Twenty-seventh type	Bahu-līnga, carved in groups, with its characteristic features.

N.B.—There are several other minor varieties.

CHAPTER LIII

ALTARS OR SYMBOLS OF SATI (ŚIVA'S CONSORT), COMPRISING EIGHT TYPES AND FIFTY ONE INDEPENDENT VARIETIES

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Pīṭha (general)	Erected both independently of the Līnga and as a component part thereof and conforming to the shape of the Līnga, but of a different material; installed both inside and outside the main temple, in the central plot (<i>Brahma-pīṭha</i>) of villages and the palaces, on the top of a mountain and the bank of a river, etc., on the fifty-one sacred spots (<i>Pīṭha-sāhāna</i>), of white colour for the Brahmins, of red colour for the Kshatriyas, of yellow colour for the Vaiśyas, and of black colour for the Śūdras.
	First type	Bhadrapiṭha, with its characteristic features.
	Second type	Śrībhadrā, with its characteristic features.
	Third type	Śrīvīśālā, with its characteristic features.
	Fourth type	Upapiṭha, with its characteristic features.
	Fifth type	Nāgara, with its characteristic features and quadrangular form.
	Sixth type	Draviḍa, with its characteristic features and octagonal form.
	Seventh type	Vesara, with its characteristic features and round form.
	Eighth type	Āndhra, with its characteristic features and hexagonal form.

N.B.—There are fifty-one independent varieties with slightly different features, but bearing as many epithets.

CHAPTER LIV

FEMALE DEITIES, COMPRISING THIRTEEN GODDESSES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLVIII	First type	<p>Sarasvati, goddess of learning, carved both independently (and as consort of Brahmā), measured in the (middle) ten <i>tāla</i>, placed on a lotus pedestal as seated in a <i>padmāsana</i> (cross-legged) posture, in the equipoised pose, and in a stationary position; made of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with a cheerful face, two eyes, two ears, two legs, four arms, holding the mirror (or lute) in the upper right hand, a book in the upper left hand, the rosary garland in the lower right hand, and a pot in the lower left hand. Her complexion is crystal white (or gold). She wears yellow clothes and a knotted garment, jewel scarf, etc. She puts on the <i>keśu-bandha</i>, <i>karandā</i> or <i>kuntala</i> crown together with the crest jewel, a bee mark on pearl fillet on the forehead, crocodile shaped rings, flowers and pearl garlands on the ears, a chain and pearl strings over the neck and shoulders, breast-bands or brassier round the breasts and garlands for the arms, the <i>keyura</i> and <i>katuku</i> armlets, bracelets or bangles on the wrists, pearl bands on the root of the arms, rings of precious stones on all fingers except the middle one, serpent-shaped net ornaments on the legs, anklets, jewel rings on the toes, and all other ornaments.</p> <p>There is a second variety of Sarasvati with two arms, the right hand being in boon-giving attitude, and the left holding a lotus; seated or erect on the right of Brahmā, with same complexion but slightly different ornaments.</p>
CXLIX	Third type	<p>Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity, of two types, great and ordinary, carved both independently and as a consort of Viṣṇu, measured in the (middle) ten <i>tāla</i>, placed on a red lotus as seated in a <i>padmāsana</i> (cross-legged) posture, in the equipoised pose and in a stationary position; made</p>

Plate no.

Figure

Description

of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with plump and full breasts, a cheerful face with large and broad eyes smiling, having two ears, two legs, four arms, the upper right hand being in the refuge-offering attitude, the upper left hand holding a small drum, the lower right hand holding a lotus (or rosary garland), and the lower left hand holding a blue or red lotus. She bears a pure gold complexion and is clad in yellow clothes or a red garment, jewel *chhannavira* jacket and gold or jewel scarf. She puts on the *kuntala* type of crown and there is a (bee-mark or) jewel fillet on the forehead. She is adorned with gold rings or crocodile rings with gold strings or garlands on the ears, a pretty chain and strings over the neck, jewels or gold fillets on the nipples and around the breasts, gold *keyura*, and *katika* upper armlets, jewel bracelets on the wrists and bangles on the wrist-joints, jewel strings round the buttock and jewel garlands, etc., three pendants adorned with all gems, serpent-shaped bracelets with jewel bands and anklets on the feet, and jewel rings on the toes, and all other ornaments.

There is an ordinary type, furnished with two arms, two eyes, two elephants on the two sides and slightly different ornaments.

There is a third type, placed on the right side of Vishnu, in an erect or sitting posture, furnished with two eyes and two arms holding a lotus with the uplifted hand and the right hand being in the boon-giving posture or hanging downwards, and furnished with slightly different ornaments.

Not illustrated

Second type

Śāvitri, carved both independently and as a consort of Brahmā, measured in the middle ten *tāla*, placed on a lotus pedestal in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in stationary or movable position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with white, red, or

Plate no.

Figure

Description

bright blue complexion, two eyes, two arms, a peaceful face, a silk garment or yellow clothes, with a characteristic crown and various ornaments.

Fourth type

Māhī or Bhūdevī, earth-goddess (mother country), carved both independently and as a consort of Viṣṇu, measured in the middle ten *tālā*, placed on a seat, in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in stationary or movable position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with bright blue complexion, two arms, two eyes, a peaceful motherly face, fine silk clothes, with a characteristic crown, lotus attribute, and various ornaments.

Fifth type

Durgā or Pārvatī, the Maid of Mountain, carved both independently and as a consort of Śiva or Phallus, measured in the middle ten *tālā*, placed on a seat, in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in the attitude of a milk-maid, in stationary (or movable) position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with light blue complexion, fine silk clothes or yellow garment, lotus attribute, long arms, large eyes, plump breasts with high slope, broad belly, well marked buttock, large hip and thighs, broad smiling face, high neck prominent mouth, characteristic crown and various ornaments.

There are two other varieties: Gaurī or the White, and Pārvatī or the Maid of Mountain with slightly different features and ornaments.

Sixth type

Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind) or Rati, goddess of love, measured in the middle ten *tālā*, generally placed in Śiva temple, in an erect posture and characteristic pose, or seated on a bull, made with one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, water-lily and rosary attributes, reddish-white or bright blue complexion, fine silk clothes, characteristic crown and various ornaments, carved, when independent, with a young hare and a horse on the two sides.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventh type	Vārāhī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms bearing the plough and other attributes, hog's face with snout, bright blue complexion, characteristic crown and various ornaments.
	Eighth type	Kaumārī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, the <i>karandā</i> crown, red complexion, bright blue clothes, characteristic attributes and various ornaments.
	Ninth type	Chāmundī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, the <i>jaṭā</i> crown, arrow attribute, dark-bluish complexion, garland on the head, conch leaf and rings on the ears, and various other ornaments.
	Tenth type	Bhairavī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, arrow attribute, red complexion, black clothes, characteristic crown, attributes, and various ornaments. There is a second type, Rudrāṇī, with slightly different features and ornaments.
	Eleventh type	Māhendrī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, bearing characteristic attributes, crown, complexion, clothes, and various ornaments.
	Twelfth type	Vaiṣṇavī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, bright blue complexion, yellow clothes, characteristic attributes, crown, and various ornaments.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Thirteenth type	Brahmāṇī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadrā pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, four faces, the <i>śiṣā</i> crown, pot and rosary attributes, white complexion, red clothes, and various ornaments.

N.B.—There are references to other minor varieties of female deities also.

CHAPTER LV

JAIN IMAGES, COMPRISING FIVE GROUPS AND TWENTY-FOUR TIRTHANKARAS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CL	Third group	<p>Jina, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i>, in a straight, erect or sitting posture in the equipolised pose, stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terracotta; in high relief; furnished with two arms and two eyes; the head being clean-shaven but furnished with the top knot (<i>nimbū</i>); the legs uniformly straight, two long hands, suspending, two feet on the lotus throne with a pinnacle, the crocodile arch, ornamental tree, royal elephants, etc., in a straight pose; the whole body being in a stiff attitude; bearing a meditative look on the supreme soul; placed below the fourth or third heaven; wearing no robes or ornaments; marked with the <i>trivṛta</i> symbol in gold on the chest; crystal complexion; accompanied by sages, demigods and goddesses in a praying mood: Nārada with his musical instrument, Yaksha and Yakṣeśvara on the sides with raised chowries, Viśvadhara and minor kings.</p> <p>There is a sitting variety, placed on the lotus seat, with two hands placed upwards over the face.</p>

Not illustrated

First group

Siddhas, measured in the large ten *tāla*, in an erect or sitting posture, in equipolised pose,

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Second group	Sugandhas, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Fourth group	Arhatas, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Fifth group	Pārśvakas, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Tirthankaras	Comprising twenty-four types, also measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture; in suitable pose and position, with one of the nine materials, generally in high relief, with slightly different characteristic features:
	First type	Ādinātha, with his distinctive sign of the bull.
	Second type	Ajitanātha, with his distinctive sign of the elephant.
	Third type	Śambhunātha, with his distinctive sign of the horse.
	Fourth type	Abhayānandanātha, with his distinctive sign of the monkey.
	Fifth type	Sumatinātha, with his distinctive sign of the red goose.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Supadmanātha, with his distinctive sign of the lotus.
	Seventh type	Supārivanātha, with his distinctive sign of the Svastika.
	Eighth type	Chandraprabha, with his distinctive sign of the crescent moon.
	Ninth type	Pushpadanta, with his distinctive sign of the crocodile.
	Tenth type	Śīṭalanātha, with his distinctive sign of the tree or flower.
	Eleventh type	Ambānātha, with his distinctive sign of the rhinoceros.
	Twelfth type	Vasupadya, with his distinctive sign of the buffalo.
	Thirteenth type	Vimalanātha, with his distinctive sign of the boar.
	Fourteenth type	Anantanātha, with his distinctive sign of the porcupine.
	Fifteenth type	Dharmanātha, with his distinctive sign of the thunderbolt.
	Sixteenth type	Śāntanātha, with his distinctive sign of the antelope.
	Seventeenth type	Kunthanātha, with his distinctive sign of the goat.
	Eighteenth type	Aranātha, with his distinctive sign of the fish.
	Nineteenth type	Mallinātha, with his distinctive sign of the pinnacle.
	Twentieth type	Munisuvr his distinctive sign of the tortoise.
	Twenty-first type	Naminātha, with distinctive sign of the lotus with stalk.
	Twenty-second type	Neminātha, with his distinctive sign of the shell.
	Twenty-third type	Pārivanātha, with his distinctive sign of the snake.
	Twenty-fourth type	Vardhamāna or Māhāvira, with his distinctive sign of the lion.

CHAPTER LVI

BUDDHIST IMAGES, COMPRISING SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLI	Buddha	Measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , made of wood, stone, or metallic substances (gold, silver, or copper), in sitting (or erect) posture, equipoised pose, stationary (or movable) position; in high, (middle, or low relief, or on a tablet or wall) with terra-cotta or grit; placed on a throne decorated with arches, holy fig tree and ornamental tree; furnished with a full face, long nose, smiling eyes, elongated ears, fleshy body, broad chest, round belly, long arms, white complexion, yellow clothes, the <i>ushnisha</i> (protuberance of the skull), and carved in a praying attitude.
		There are other types, generally in an erect posture and with slightly different characteristic features.

CHAPTER LVII

SAGES, COMPRISING SEVEN GREAT PATRIARCHS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLII	Second type	Kāśyapa, measured in the eight <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect (or sitting) posture, in stationary (or movable) position; in high relief; made with gold, silver, copper, wood, stone, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with yellow complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in the left hand and a staff in the right.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First type	Agastya, measured in the seven <i>tāla</i> , carved in erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with bright-green complexion, yellow garments, two arms, two eyes, large belly, brownish complexion, full and crooked form, <i>juga</i> and <i>juga</i> matted hair, sacred thread and upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other,

Plate no.	Figure	Description
Third type		Bṛiḡu, measured in the eight <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with dark complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, and holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
Fourth type		Vasiṣṭha, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with red complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
Fifth type		Bhārgava, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with brownish (tawny) complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
Sixth type		Viśvāmitra, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with reddish complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, two eyes, two arms, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
Seventh type		Bharaḍvāja, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with greenish (turmeric) complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, two eyes, two arms, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.

CHAPTER LVIII

MYTHICAL BEINGS, COMPRISING SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLIII	Second type	Vidyādhara, chowry-bearer of the gods and a kind of fairy possessed of magical powers; measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> ; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with two arms, two eyes, the <i>karuṇḍa</i> crown, demon shape, dark-red and yellow complexion, hands kept touching the knees, and raised towards the gateway, plough-shaped legs turned backwards, the right leg being in the <i>svastika</i> pose and the left bent (alternately), one hand holding up chowries and the other kept touching the ground; carved in a sitting posture and figured on arches, palaces and storeyed buildings.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First type	Yaksha, attendant to the gods, Jain deities, bearer of chowries, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> ; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with two arms, two eyes, the <i>karuṇḍa</i> crown, legs clad in clothes, demon shape, bright-blue and yellow complexion, plough-shaped legs turned towards the back, the right leg being in the <i>svastika</i> pose and the left bent, hands kept touching the knees and raised towards the gateway, one hand holding up chowries and the other kept touching the ground; carved on arches, thrones, palaces and storeyed buildings.
	Third type	Rākshasa, evil spirit of an offensive disposition, carved with characteristic features, measure, materials, look, etc.
	Fourth type	Nigraha, supernatural being of a benevolent disposition, carved with characteristic features, measure, materials, look, etc.
	Fifth type	Gandharva, celestial choir and musician, carved with suitable measure and materials; furnished with red complexion, two arms, two eyes, demon shape, singing or dancing pose, holding a lute and other musical instruments, and decorated with various ornaments.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Kinnara, a kind of hybrid being : legs being like those of an animal (horse), upper body like that of a man, face like of Garuda, and arms being provided with wings, holding a lute, possessing the beautiful hue of a flower, wearing the lotus crown, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> ; made of one of the nine materials ; furnished with various ornaments ; figured on arches, chariots, etc.

CHAPTER LIX

DEVOTEES, COMPRISING FOUR CLASSES

Plate no	Figure	Description
CLIV	Fourth type	Sāyujya class, in intimate union with the god, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect posture, and praying attitude ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First type	Sālokya class, dwelling in the same place as the god, measured in the large nine <i>tāla</i> ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.
	Second type	Sāṃīpya class, dwelling in the vicinity of the god, measured in the small ten <i>tāla</i> ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.
	Third type	Sārūpya class, in close identity with the god, measured in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.

CHAPTER LX

THE GOOSE, VEHICLE OF BRAHMĀ

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Goose	Riding animal of Brahmā, measured in the two <i>tāla</i> ; furnished with plough-shaped wing-joint, circular thigh-root, white complexion

Plate no	Figure	Description
		all over the limbs, legs being reddish-white, beak goldish, variegated feathers, crest and tail; carved in rows in all buildings, foot-mark on the dome, figured on the entablature, architrave, finial, recess, and neck of various buildings.

CHAPTER LXI

GARUDA, VEHICLE OF VISHNU

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLV	Garuda	Mythical being, riding animal of Vishnu, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in a sitting (erect or walking) posture, in stationary (or movable) position; furnished with the lion-feet, face smiling at end of the eyes, mind expressed on the face, two arms, two wings, alternately parrot beak and goose foot, face with fangs, bird-wings, eight-hooded snake, terrific look, various ornaments including the <i>karanda</i> crown, five colours (yellow, white, dark-blue, red and black); bright green from hair to ear, blue edge, five-coloured wings with spotted bodice, yellow from the heart (part to the hips and hands, red knee, whitish feet, alternately bent face, hands and legs, body gold; alternately five-coloured lion-head, red pointed tail; made of stone, earth wood, planked grit, etc.; carved in a sitting (or erect) posture, alternately with joined palms meditating on Vishnu; installed in and at the gate of Vishnu temple; figured in storeyed buildings.

CHAPTER LXII

THE BULL, VEHICLE OF ŚIVA AND LOVE-GODDESS

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Bull	Riding animal of Śiva and Love-goddess, carved in various (<i>tāla</i>) measures, in recumbent or erect posture, and walking pose, installed on a pedestal facing the Śiva temple both inside the shrine and in a

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		pavilion in front of the temple, or at the door; white all over, the four legs, hoofs and two ears being red; wearing a tiger-skin, garlands at the neck and foot-rings or anklete; made solid or hollow, of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, glass, stucco, earth and planked grit or baked clay; furnished with various other ornaments; figured on the entablature, etc.

CHAPTER LXIII

THE LION, VEHICLE OF PĀRVATĪ

Not illustrated

Plate no	Figure	Description
	Lion	Riding animal of Pārvatī and others, carved in suitable measure, the tail being generally equal to the height; in erect, sitting, or recumbent posture, the four legs being like those of the tiger; furnished with white complexion, with red mane, crescent-shaped nails and teeth; figured on arches, thrones, pillars, etc.

CHAPTER LXV

TĀLAS, COMPRISING TWELVE TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLVI	First type	Large ten <i>tāla</i> , in which measures of one hundred and fifty-four parts (limbs) of the body is given. It is used in measuring superhuman deities, including Buddha, Jina, etc
	Second type	Nine <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring goddesses, sages, demons, etc.
	Third type	Eight <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring sages, devotees ordinary human beings, etc
	Fourth type	Seven <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring sages, demigods, females, etc.
	Fifth type	Six <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring the tiger, etc.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Five <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring Gaṇeśa with elephant's head and human body.
	Seventh type	Four <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring goblins, etc.
	Eighth type	Three <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring Kinnara with horse's head and human body, etc.
	Ninth type	Two <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring birds.
	Tenth type	One <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring Vandukas, Kabandhas (headless body), etc.

Not illustrated

	Eleventh type	Eleven <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring certain gods.
	Twelfth type	Twelve <i>tāla</i> , used in measuring Rākshasas, etc.

N.B.—Each of the *tāla* system admits of three varieties, large, middle, and small; ordinarily in the ten *tāla*, the whole height of an image is ten times its face, in nine *tāla* it is nine times, in eight *tāla* it is eight times, and so forth.

CHAPTER LXVII

PLUMB LINES, ELEVEN IN NUMBER

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLVII	First type	Plumb-lines shown on the front of the image.
	Second type	Plumb-lines shown on the side of the image.

N.B.—There are eleven lines drawn through the body of an image in order to find out accurately the perpendicular and the horizontal measurement of, and the distance between different parts of the body, varying in accordance with the three postures (erect, seated, and recumbent) and the four poses (equipoise, slight flexion, three flexions, and excessive flexions).

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY,
February 6, 1933.

P. K. ACHARYA.

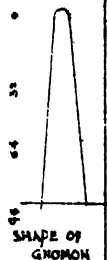
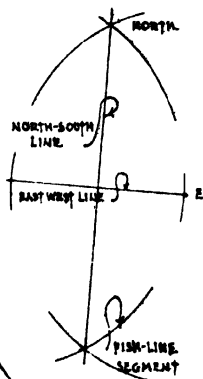
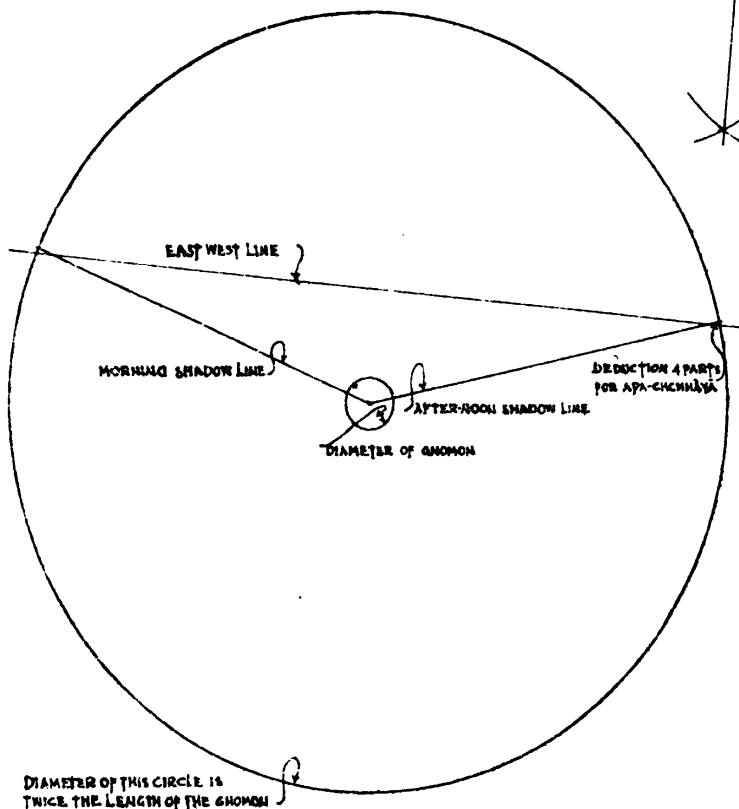
ERRECTION OF GNOMONS AND PEGS ~ CHAPTER VI

SHEET NO. 1

SCALE - ONE INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT.

NOTE -

THESE FIGURES ARE ONLY APPLICABLE TO THE MONTHS OF VRISCHIKA AND JYESTHA. THE MONTH OF MITHA HAVING APA-CHENHAYA OF 4 PARTS THE SHADON LINES (FOR MORNING ETC) WOULD DECLINE TOWARDS THE SOUTH



ERECTION OF GNOMONS AND PEGS ~ CHAPTER VI

SHEET NO. II

FIG.1. GENERAL METHOD OF FINDING CARDINAL POINTS

FIG.2. ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF FINDING CARDINAL POINTS.

FIG.3. METHOD OF FIXING FOUNDATION PEGS.

IN THIS FIGURE DEDUCTION
FOR APA-CHCHHAYÄ HAS BEEN
TAKEN ON THE CIRCUMFERENCE
OF THE CIRCLE.

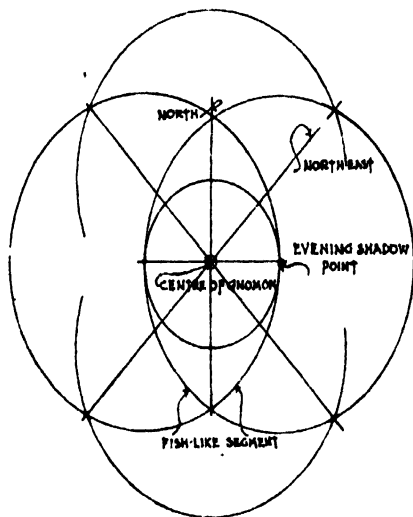
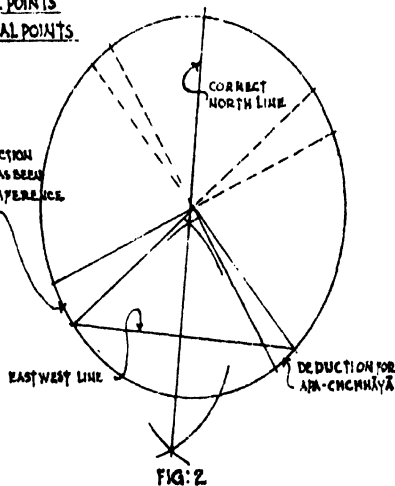


FIG:1

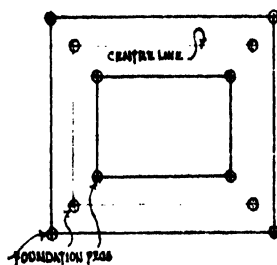


FIG:3.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

FIG 1. SAKALA OF 1 PLOT.

FIG 2. PECHAKA -- 4 --

FIG 3. PITHA -- 9 --

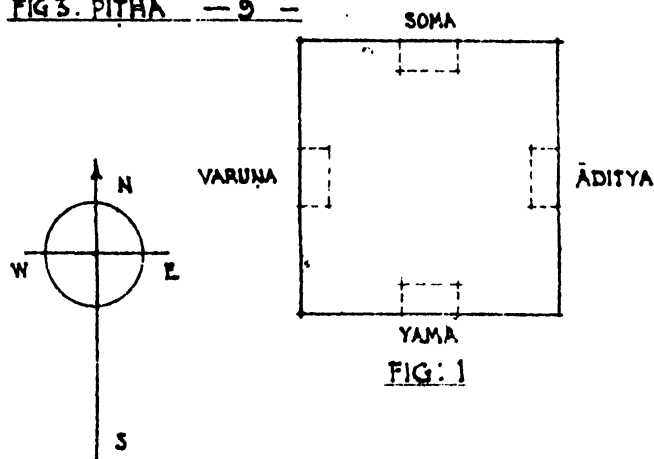


FIG: 1

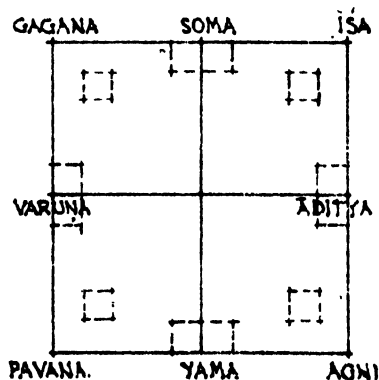


FIG: 2

PAYANA	SOMA	ISA
VARUNA	PRITHVI	ADITYA
GAGANA	YAMA	AGNI

FIG 3

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII
UPA-PITHA PLAN OF 25 PLOTS



MARUṬ	MUKHYA	SOMA	ADITI	ĪŚA
ŚOŚHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
VARUNA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ	ĀRYAKA	ĀDITYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHRĪŚA
PITRI	BHRĪNGA- -RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE:-

DETAIL ALLOTMENTS FOR THIS
 TYPE HAVE BEEN OBTAINED
 FROM THE FOOTNOTE, PAGE 37

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII
UGRAPITHA PLAN OF 36 PLOTS

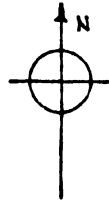


VĀYU	MUKHYA	SOMA	ADITI	ĪŚA
ŚOSHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
VARUNA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ	ĀRYAKA	ĀDITYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHRISA
PITRI.	BHRĪNGA- -RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE :-

THIS IS AN AMPLIFICATION OF
THE UPA PITHA TYPE

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII
STHANDILA PLAN OF 49 PLOTS



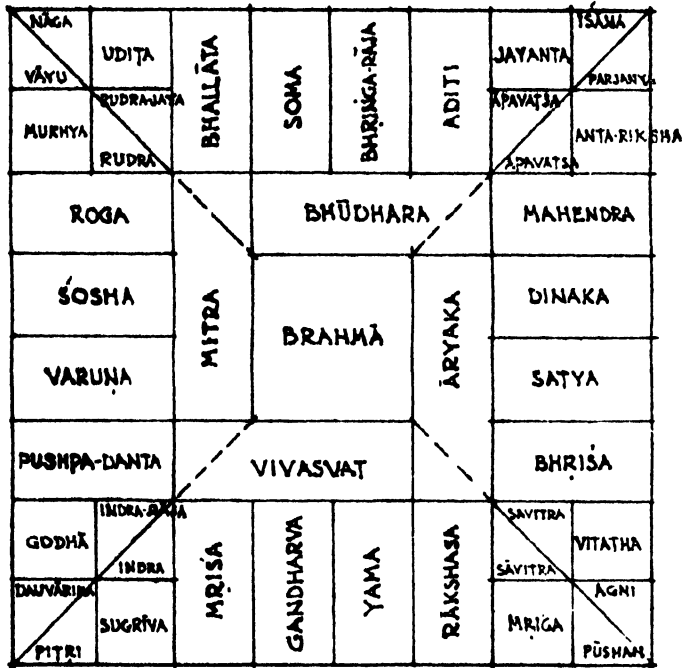
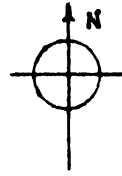
VĀYU	MUKHYA	S O M A	ADITI	ĪŚĀ
ŚOŚHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
V A R U Ṇ A	M I T R A	B R A H M Ā	Ā R Y A K A	Ā D I T Y A
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHRĪŚA
PITRĪ	BHRINGA- RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE :-

THIS IS AN AMPLIFICATION OF
THE UGRA PITHA TYPE

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

CHANDITA PLAN OF 64 PLOTS

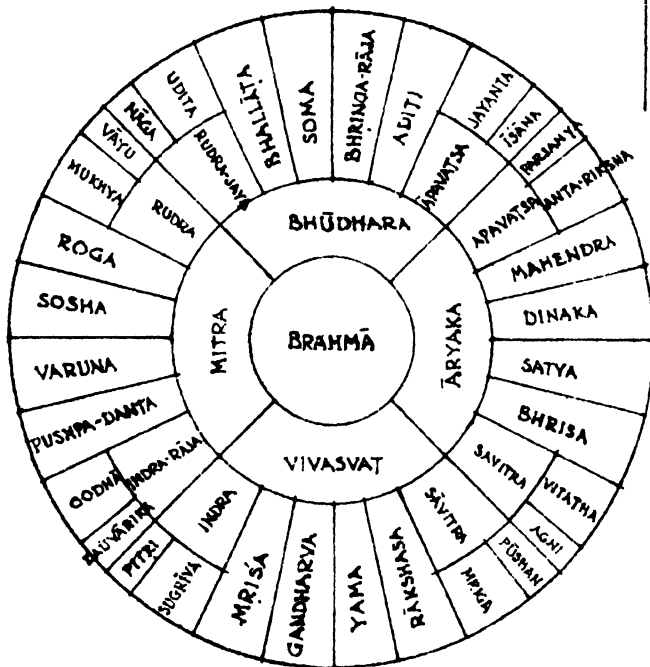
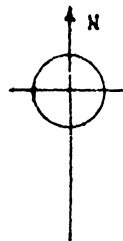


NOTE:-

1. THE DOTTED LINES ON THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE BRAHMA PLOT INDICATE ANOTHER ARRANGEMENT OF THOSE FOUR PLOTS (ARYAKA ETC.)
2. ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENT IS POSSIBLE BY STARTING WITH ARYAKA FROM THE DUE NORTH-EASTERN PLOT OF BRAHMA.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

CHANDITA PLAN OF 64 PLOTS

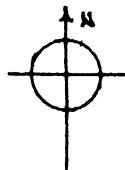


NOTE :-

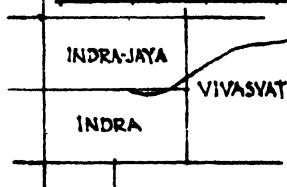
THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS
HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM BRHAT-
SAMHITĀ . SEE FOOT-NOTES ON
PAGES 44 AND 45.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

PARAMA-ŚĀYIKA PLAN OF 81 PLOTS



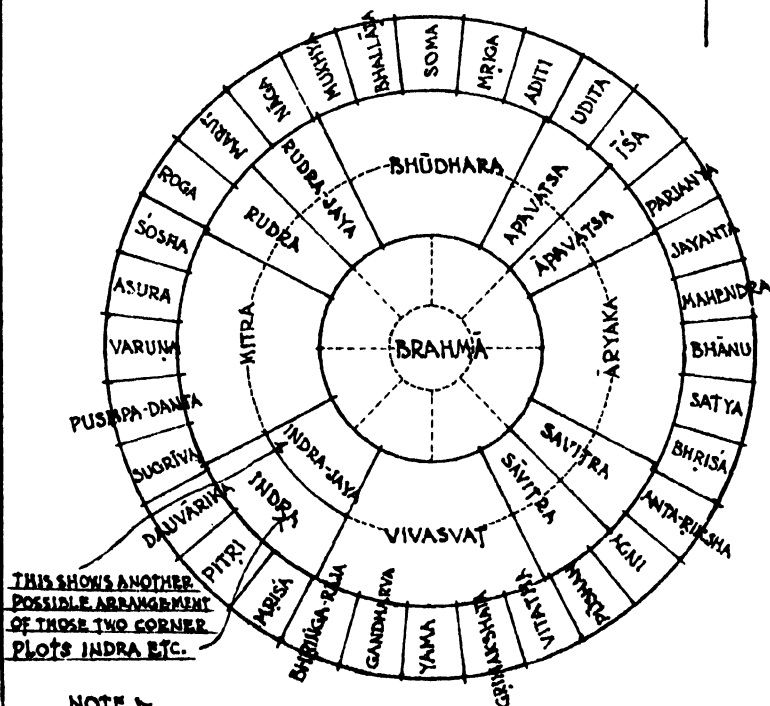
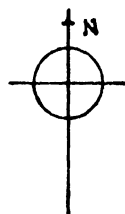
MARUT	NĀGA	MUKHYA	BHALLĀTA	SOMA	MRIGA	ADITI	UDITA	ĪśA
ROGA	RUDRA	RUDRA-JAYA	BHŪDHARA			APAVATSA	ĀPAVATSYA	PARJANYA
ŚOSHA								JAYANTA
ASURA	MITRA		BRAHMĀ			ĀRYAKA		MAHENDRA
VARUNA								BHĀNU
PUSHPA-DANTA								SATYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA-JAYA	INDRA	VIVASVAT			SĀVITRA	SĀVITRA	BHRĪśA
DAIVĀRIKA								ĀNTA-RIKSHA
PITRI	MRISA	BHRIGA- RAJA	GANDHARVA	YAMA	GRĪHA- KSHATA	VITATHA	PŪSMAN	AGNI



ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENT

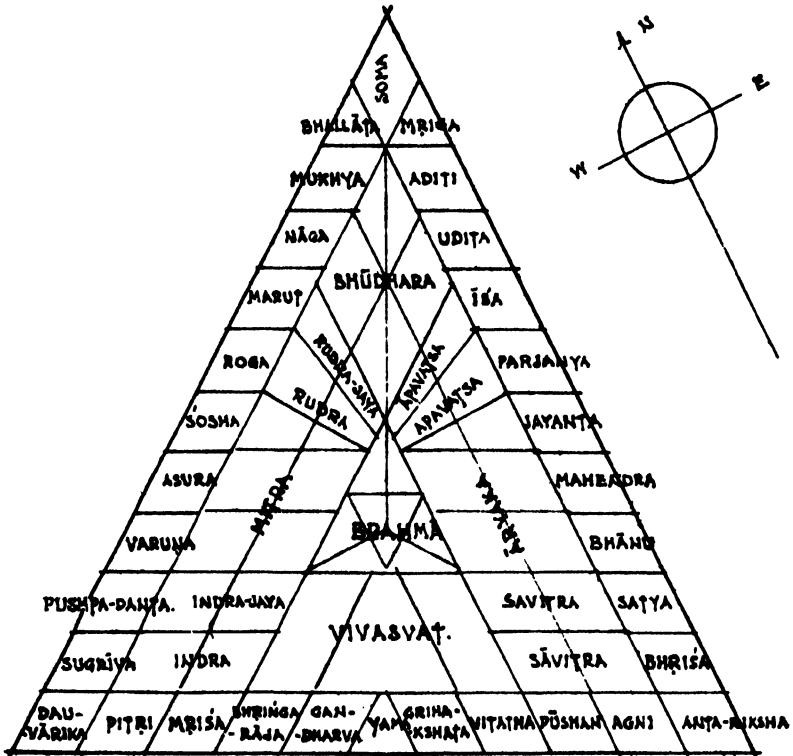
THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

PARAMA-SĀYIKA PLAN OF 81 PLOTS



NOTE 1-

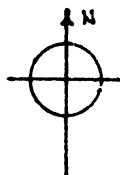
THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS
HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM BRIHAT-
SAMHITĀ. SEE FOOT-NOTES ON
PAGES 44 AND 45.

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VIIPARAMA-ŚĀYIKA PLAN OF 81 PLOTS.NOTE:—

THE IDEA OF TRIANGULAR PLAN
HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM UTPALA
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGES 44 AND 45.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

ĀSANA PLAN OF 100 PLOTS

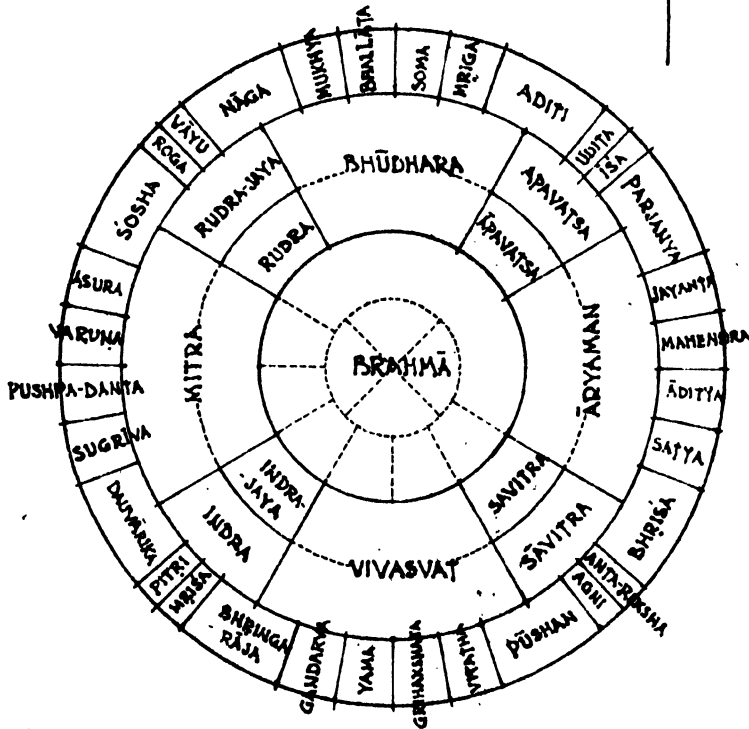
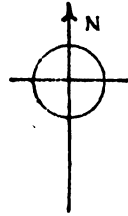


VAYU ROGA	NĀGA	MUKHYABHALLATA	SOMA	MRIGA	ADITI	UDITA ISA
SOSA	RUDRAJAYA	BHŪDHARA			APAVATSA	PANJANA
	RUDRA				ĀPAVATSA	
ASURA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ			ĀRYAMAN	JAYANTA
VARUNA						MAHENDRA
PUSHPA-DANTA						ĀDITYA
SUGRIVA						SATYA
DAUVĀRIKA	INDRA-JAYA	VIVASVAT			SAVITRA	BHRIŚA
	INDRA				SĀVITRA	
PITR	PHRUGHARAJA	GAN- DHARVA	YAMA	GRINA- KSHATA	VITATNA	ANITA KIKSHA
MRISA					PUSHAN	ADITI

NOTE ~

THE DETAILS OF THIS PLAN HAVE
BEEN OBTAINED FROM SILPA-RATNA ETC.
SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 45.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

ĀSANA PLAN OF 100 PLOTS.NOTE:-

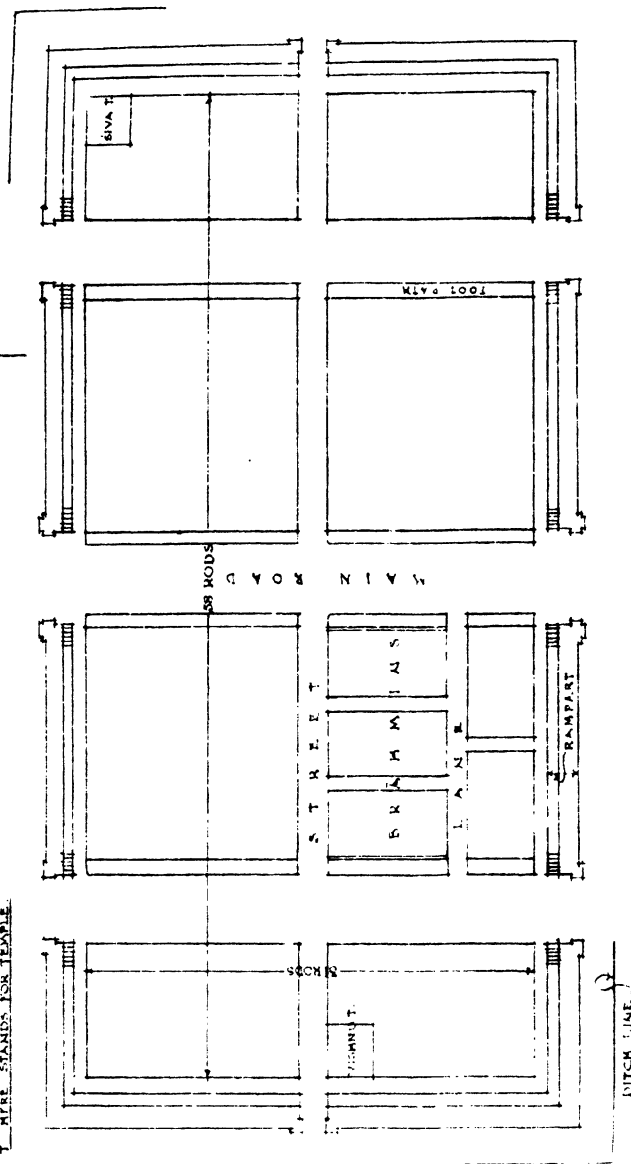
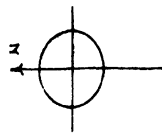
THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS HAS BEEN
OBTAINED FROM BRIHAT-SAMHITĀ AND
SILPA-RATNA SUPPLIES DETAILS. SEE FOOTNOTES
ON PAGES 44, 45 AND 46.

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX
THE DANDAKA LAY-OUT

SCALE — $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 ROD = 5-1

NOTE 2.

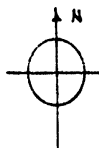
THE LENGTH HAS BEEN TAKEN 4 RODS LESS THAN
DOUBLE THE PRESENT ACCORDING TO AYI RULES
T. MIRE STANDS FOR TEMPLE.



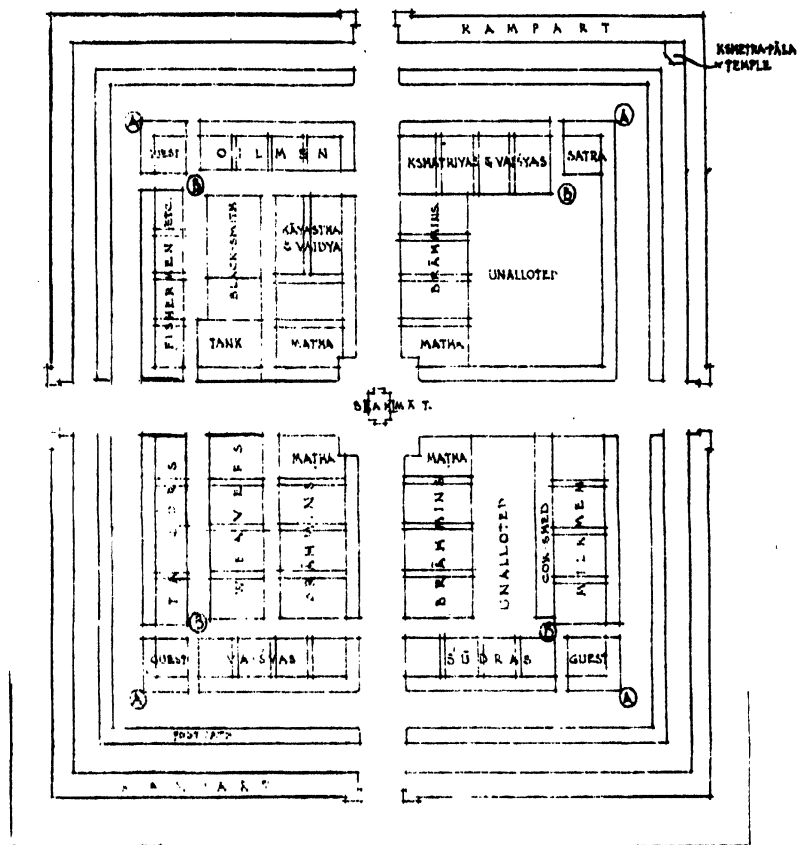
LAY-OUT PLAN

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX
THE SARVATO-BHADRA LAY-OUT
 SCALE 1/8" INCH = 1 ROD = 5'

SHEET NO. XVI



CHAMUK T.



LAY-OUT PLAN

NOTE:
 THE SURROUNDING PART BETWEEN (A) AND
 (B) IS THE LAST OF FANAGNA ROAD
 12 ACRES FOR TEMPLE.

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

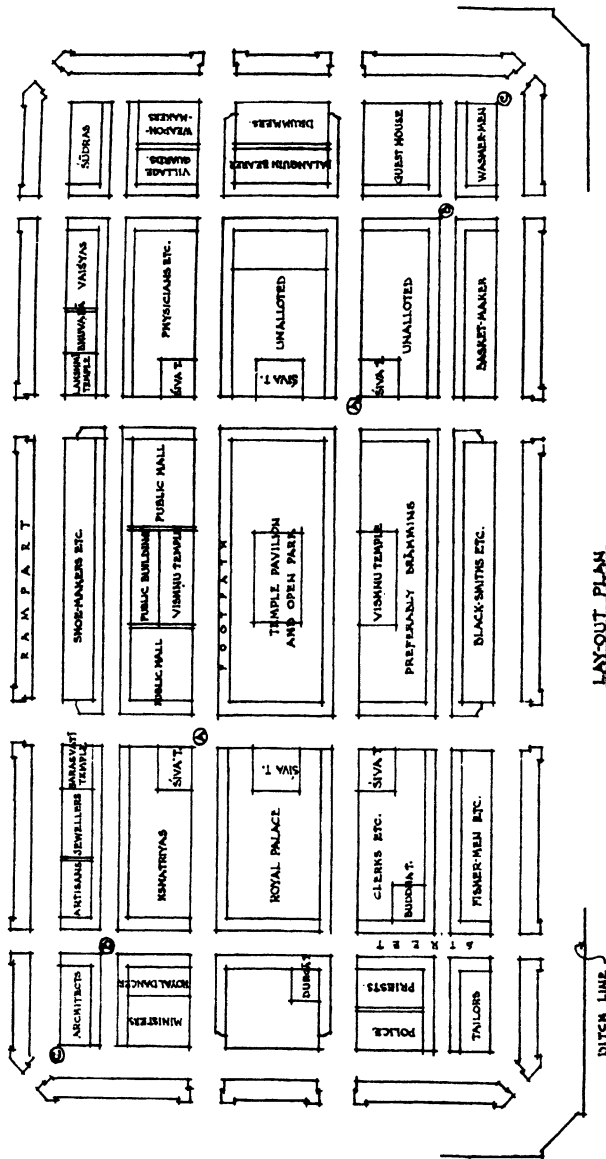
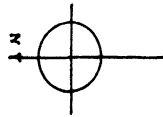
THE NANIDYAVARTA LAY-OUT

SCALE — 1/4 INCH = 2 RODS = 85-3

NOTE:-

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLAT BETWEEN (A) AND (B) ROUGHLY INDICATES THE PANSACHA AND BETWEEN (B) AND (C) THE PANDEMA ROUTE. CENTRAL PORTION IS THE MAIN PART.

T STANDS FOR TEMPLE.



LAY-OUT PLAN

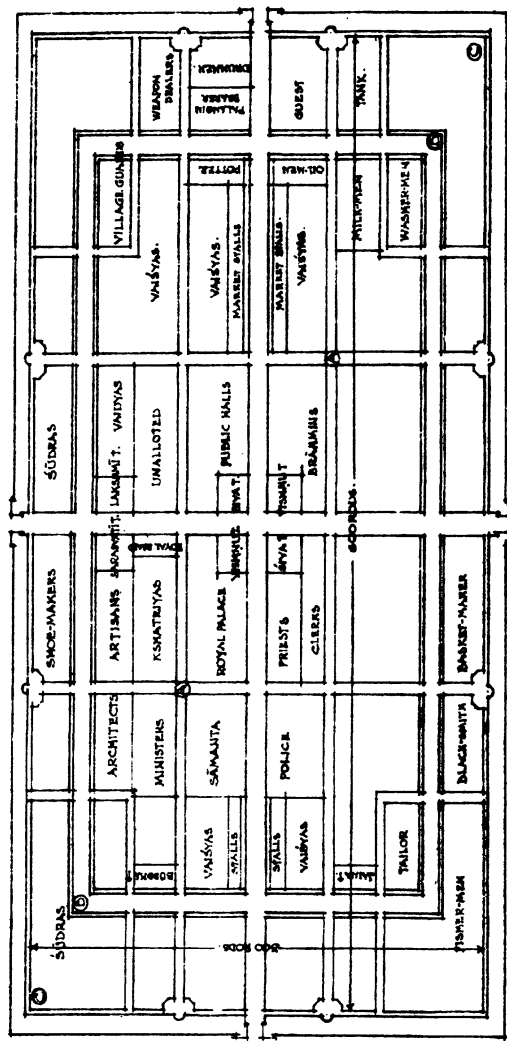
DITCH LINE

THE PRASTARA LAY-OUT

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 10 FEET = 50-10

NOTES

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLOT BETWEEN (A) AND (B) NORMALLY INDICATES THE PALMACHA AND BETWEEN (B) AND (C) THE MANUSHA MOUNDS. CENTRAL PORTION IS THE DAIVA PLOT.
T STANDS FOR TEMPLE.



LAY-OUT PLAN

DITCH LINE

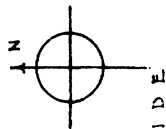
THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

THE KĀRMUKA LAY-OUT

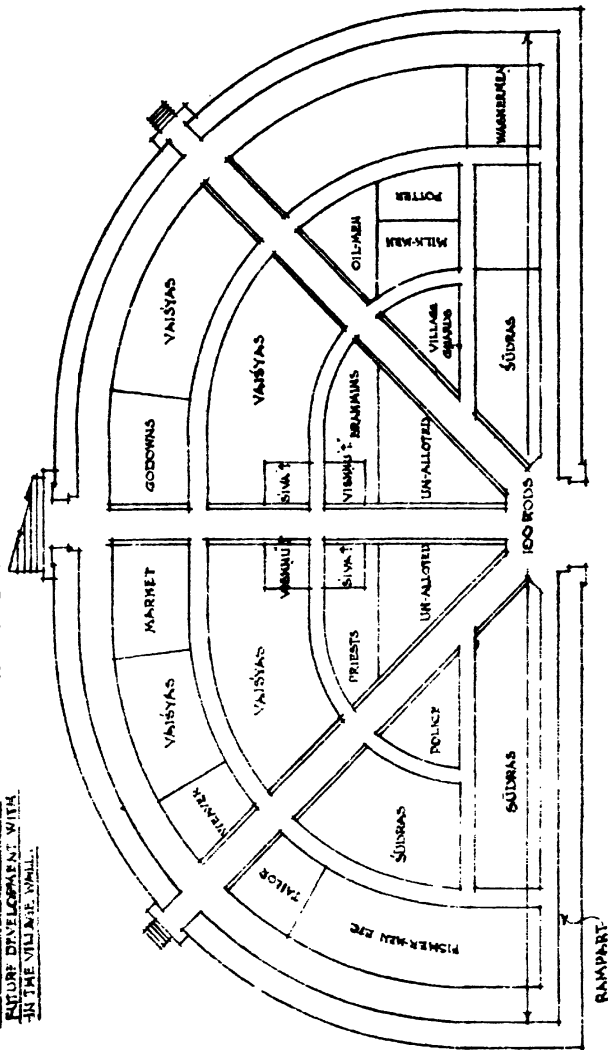
SCALE — 1/4 IN. = 5 RODS — 25-5

NOTE:—

UNALLOTTED SPACES ARE FOR
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WITH
IN THE VILLAGE WHILL.



RIVER SIDE



LAY-OUT PLAN

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

THE CHATUR-MUKHA LAY-OUT

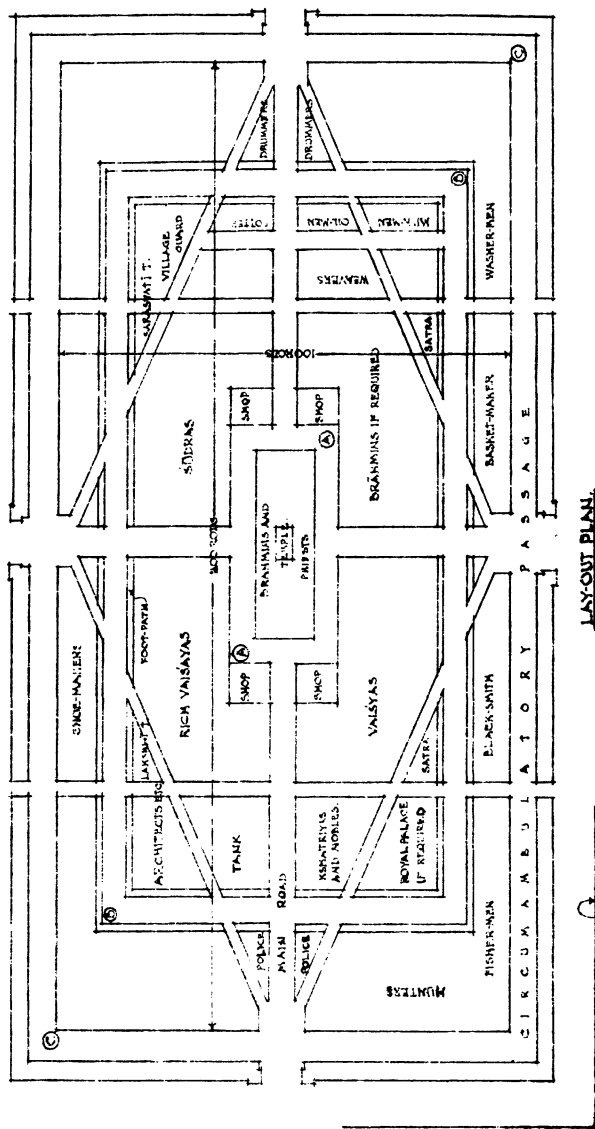
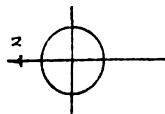
SCALE — 1/8" INCH = 5 FEET = 15'-0"

NOTE:-

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLOT BETWEEN (C) AND (D) ROUGHLY INDICATES THE PAISACMA AND DETEPE (C) AND (D) THE MANUSHA ROUNDS. CENTRAL PORTION IS THE DAWA PLOT.

T STAND FOR TEMPLE

THIS VILLAGE IS FOR THE VAISYAS MAINLY

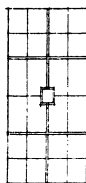
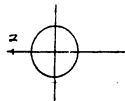


TOWNS AND FORTS. CHAPTER X

RAJADHANIA LAYOUT. SCALE 1/4 INCH = 100 FEET

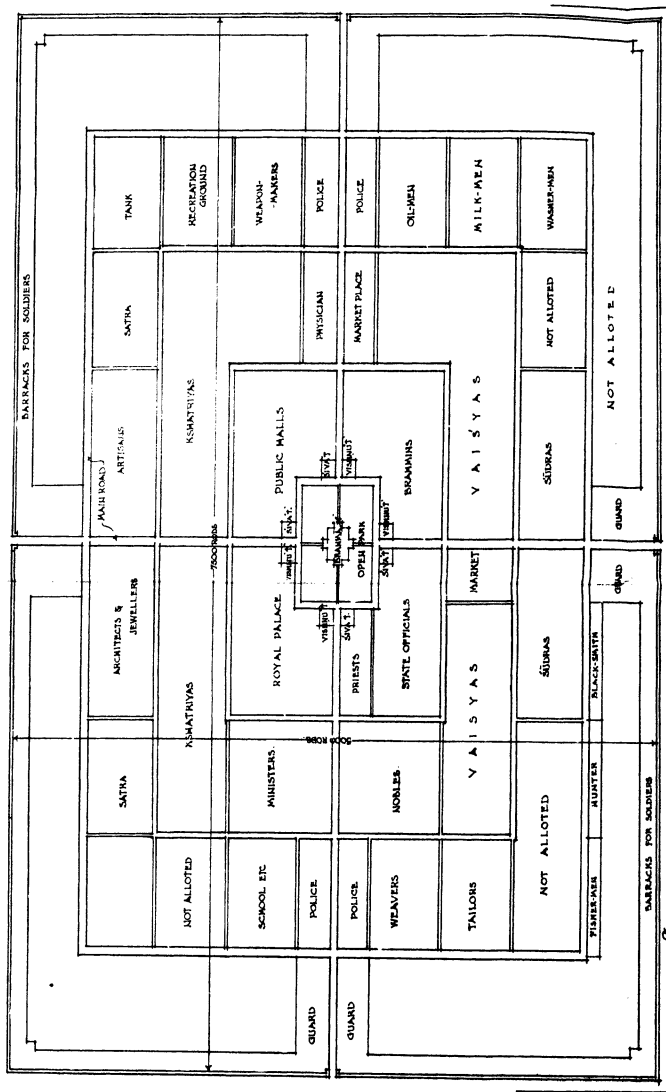
FOR CHAKRAVARTIN KINGS.

NOTE: THE DETAILS FOR ALLOTMENT HAVE MAINLY BEEN TAKEN FROM CHAPTER IX.



GENERAL OUTLINE OF NAGARA NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: NAGARA IS A SMALLER TOWN THAN RAJADHANIA SO A GREATER OUTLINE OF THE TOWN IS NOT GIVEN. ONLY THE MAIN DETAILS ARE SHOWN.



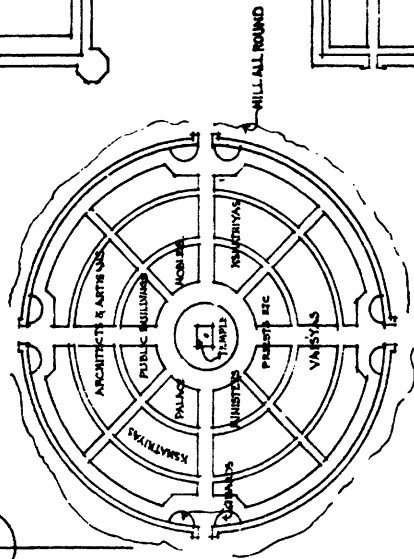
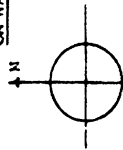
LAYOUT PLAN

TOWNS AND FORTS — CHAPTER X.

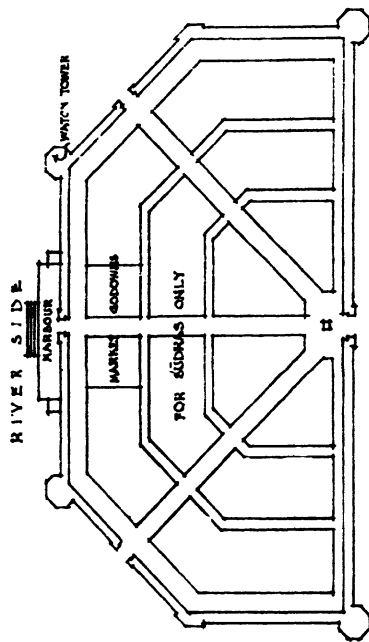
NOT TO SCALE.

NOTE 2.

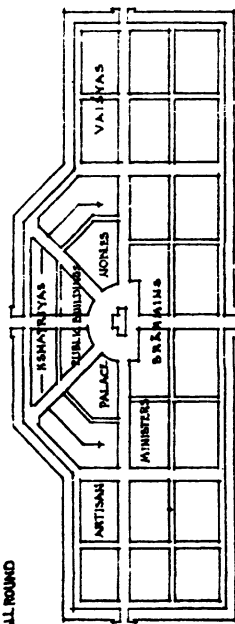
THE DETAILED ALLOCATIONS FOR THESE LAYOUTS
ARE TO BE MADE ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE,
ON WHICH THE VILLAGES HAVE BEEN DESIGNED.



GENERAL OUTLINE OF KHAVATA TOWN.



GENERAL OUTLINE OF KHEZIA TOWN.
THERE SHOULD BE NO RESIDENCE OF KINGS OR UPPER
CASTE PEOPLE IN THIS VILLAGE.



GENERAL OUTLINE OF KURBANA TOWN.

THE FOUNDATION—CHAPTER XII

SHEET NO. XXVI

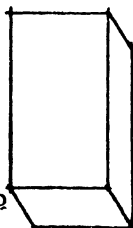
WITH DIFFERENT SIZES OF BRICKS

SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH = ONE FOOT.

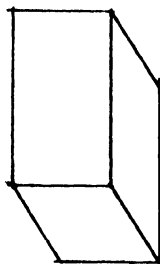
NOTE :-

THE OTHER FOUNDATIONS ARE PRACTICALLY THE SAME, WITH THIS DIFFERENCE THAT THE MATERIALS TO BE DEPOSITED VARY IN EVERY DIFFERENT CLASS OF BUILDING.

ALSO THE WIDTH AND DEPTH OF FOUNDATIONS DEPEND ON THE NATURE AND HEIGHT OF THE STRUCTURE.

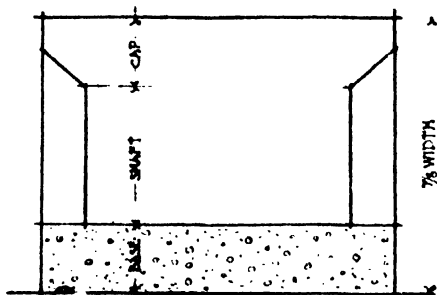


$7\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 50$



$15 \times 15 \times 50$

INTERMEDIATE SIZE BRICKS



SUGGESTED SECTION OF FOUNDATION

THE WIDTH OF THIS FOUNDATION HAS BEEN TAKEN TO BE 30 INCHS (THAT IS 4'-6") INSTEAD OF 3 FEET AS SUGGESTED IN THE TEXT.



$5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$



$5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$

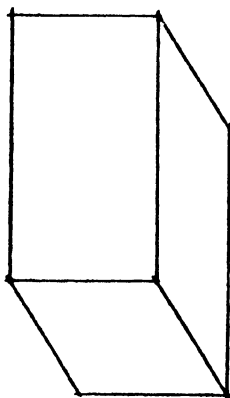


$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$

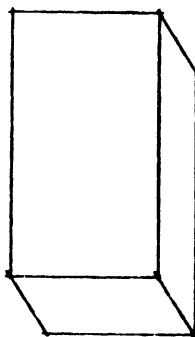


$6\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$

SMALL SIZE BRICKS



$22\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2} \times 45$



$11\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2} \times 45$

LARGE SIZE BRICKS

PROFILES OF MOULDINGS FROM MANASĀRA

CHAPTER XIII

NOTE

1. CLASSIC MOULDINGS ONLY. BOUND IN NUMERAL WORKSHEETS.

2. THESE ARE NUM. TYPES OF MOULDINGS IN THE MANASĀRA BUT

THAT BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT SUBSTANTIAL ENOUGH AS A SUBSTANTIAL MOULDING.



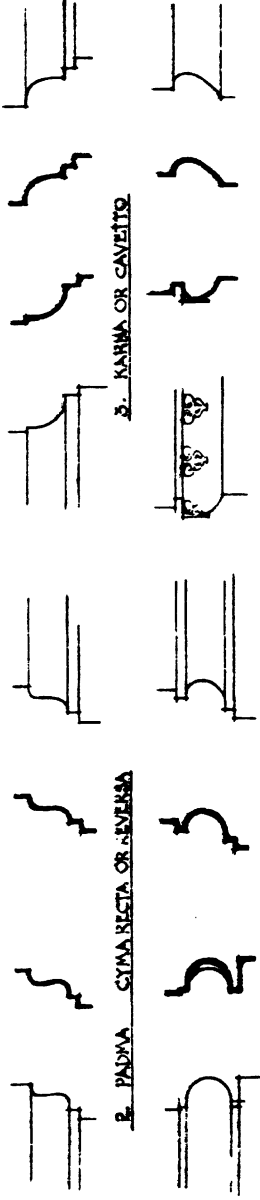
1. VĀJANA WITH PRATĪVĀJANA
BELOW

KATNA-PATTA

NIMNA OR S'LAY
SUBSIDIARY MOULDINGS BASED ON VĀJANA TYPE

VĀJANA-PATTA

THESE ARE EQUIVALENT TO CLASSIC FILLETS



2. PADMA CYMA RECTA OR REVERSA

3. KARMA OR GAVETTO

4. KUMUDA OR TOKUS

5. ANTANA OR SCOTIA

6. GOPIĀNA OR OVULO

7. PRATI OR PRATIMUNNA



8. KAPOTA OR BIRDS BEAK

9. KUMMA

DHARA-KUMMA

PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS

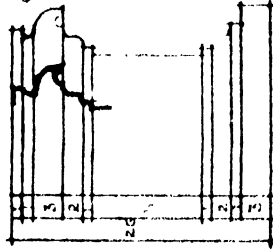
— CHAPTER XIII

PRATI-BHADRA GLASS

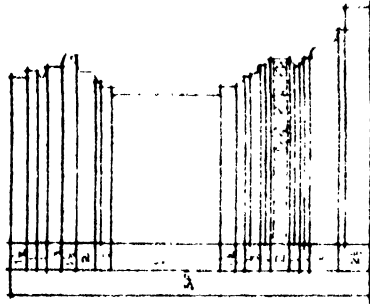
NOTE:-

DETAILS ARE DOUBLE THE
GENERAL SIZE

NUMBER OF PARTS
ADDED TOGETHER
GIVES 52 AND
NOT 32 AS GIVEN
IN THE TEXT

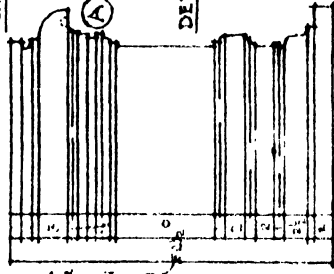


FIRST TYPE
OF 25 PARTS

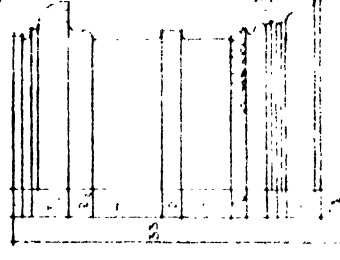


FOURTH TYPE
OF 25 PARTS

SHEET NO XXIX



SECOND TYPE
OF 32 PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
OF 32 PARTS

S. C. MURTHY

PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS

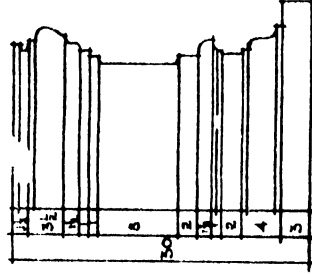
— CHAPTER XIII

MAṆCHA-BHADRA GLASS

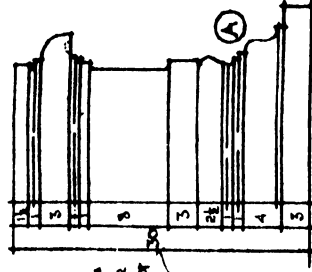
NOTE:-

THE DETAIL IS DOUBLE
THE GENERAL SIZE.

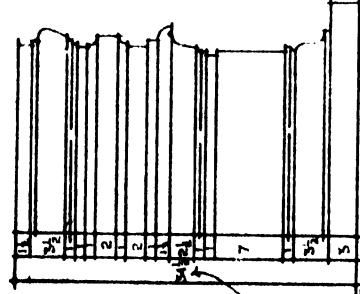
SHEET 18 XXX



FIRST TYPE
OF 30 PARTS —

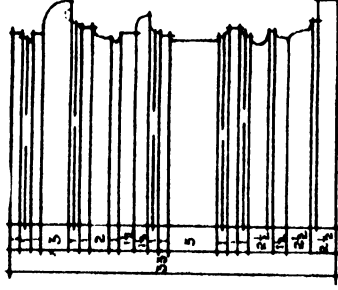


SECOND TYPE
OF 31 PARTS ? —



NUMBER OF PARTS
ADDED TOGETHER
GIVES 34 AND NOT
35 AS GIVEN IN
THE TEXT

FOURTH TYPE
OF 34 PARTS ? —



THIRD TYPE
OF 35 PARTS. —



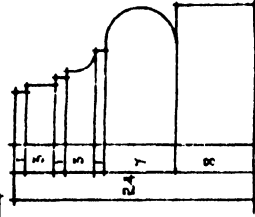
DETAIL A

B. C. MUKHERJEE

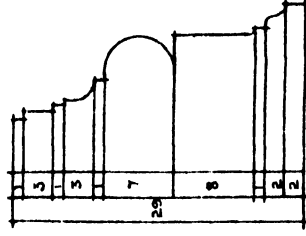
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

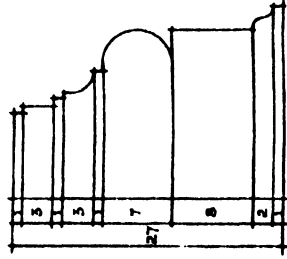
THE PĀDA-BANDHA
CLASS



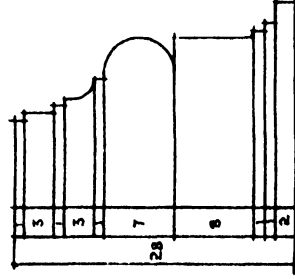
FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS —



SECOND TYPE
OF 29 PARTS —



THIRD TYPE
OF 27 PARTS —



FOURTH TYPE
OF 28 PARTS —

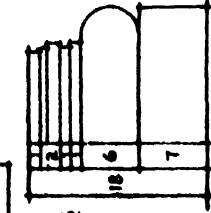
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV F

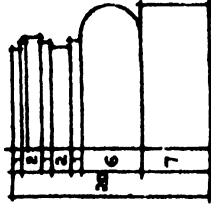
THE URAGA-BANDHA CLASS

NOTE:-

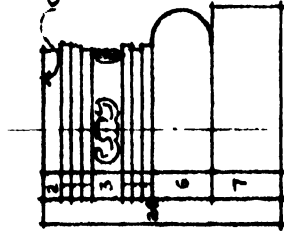
THIS BASE SHOULD BE
MADE CIRCULAR



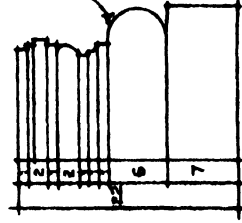
FIRST TYPE
OF 18 PARTS



SECOND TYPE
OF 20 PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS

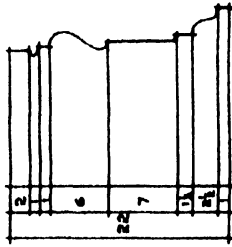


THIRD TYPE
OF 22 PARTS

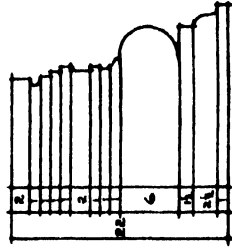
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

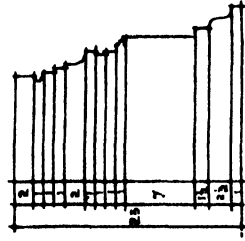
THE PRATI-KRAMA CLASS



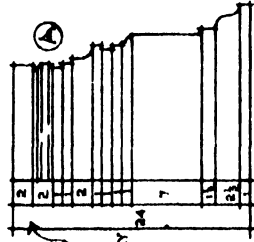
FIRST TYPE
OF 21 PARTS —



SECOND TYPE
OF 22 PARTS —



THIRD TYPE
OF 25 PARTS —



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS —

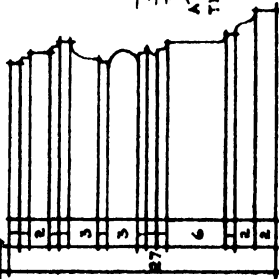
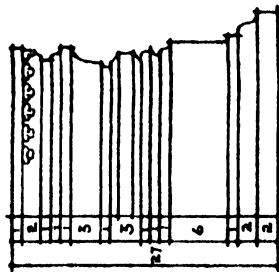
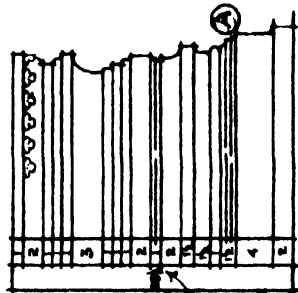
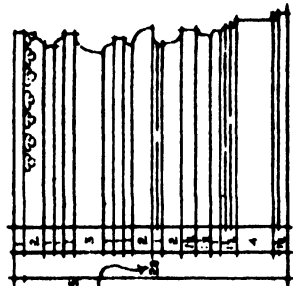
THIS FIGURE IS
MOSTLY CON-
JECTURAL AS
THE TEXT IS VERY
AMBIGUOUS



DETAIL AT (A)

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XLV

THE KUMUDA-BANDHA
CLASSFIRST TYPE
OF 27 PARTS —A PROFILE LINE
THIS IS MORE PRACTICALSECOND TYPE
OF 27 PARTS —THE TEXT GIVES 29
PARTS, BUT BY MOST
REASONABLE ADJUST-
MENT, THE TOTAL NUMBER
OF PARTS CAN BE MADE
28 ONLYTHIRD TYPE
OF 29 PARTS —THE TEXT GIVES
29 PARTS

DETAIL AT (A)

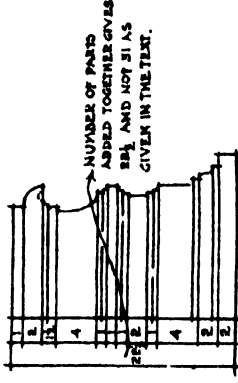
FOURTH TYPE
OF 29 PARTS —

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

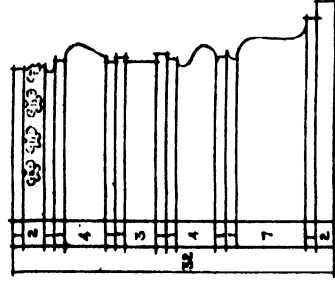
CHAPTER XIV

THE PUSHPA-PUSHKALA AND

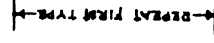
VAPRA-BANDHA CLASSES



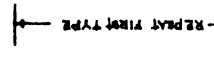
VAPRA-BANDHA BASE
OF 31 PARTS ?



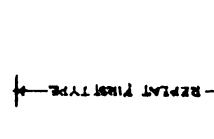
FIRST TYPE



SECOND TYPE



THIRD TYPE



FOURTH TYPE

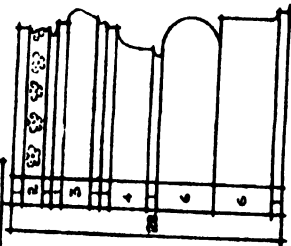
THE FOUR PUSHPA-PUSHKALA BASES OF 32 PARTS

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

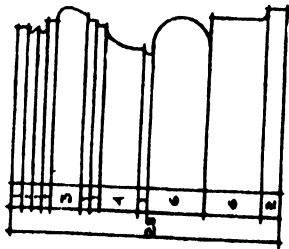
CHAPTER XIV

THE 'SRI-BANDHA' CLASS

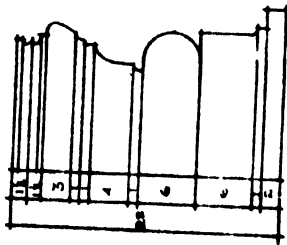
SHEET NO. XXXX



FIRST TYPE
OF 26 PARTS :-

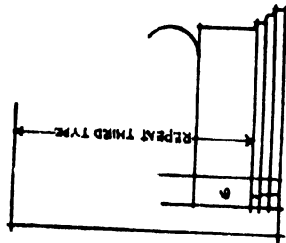


SECOND TYPE
OF 26 PARTS :-



THIRD TYPE
OF 26 PARTS :-

NOTE:-
ALL THESE TYPES ARE
OF 26 PARTS AND NOT
OF 26 AS GIVEN IN
THE TEXT



FOURTH TYPE
OF 26 PARTS :-

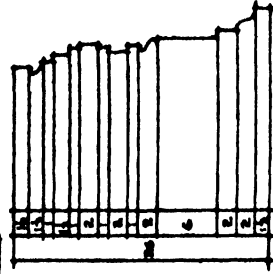
B. C. MUKHERJI

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

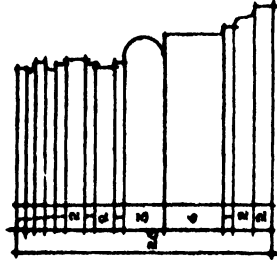
CHAPTER XIV

THE MAÑCHABANDHA CLASS

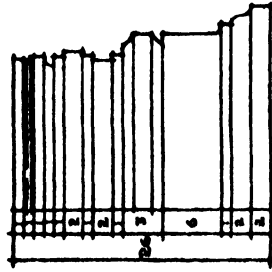
SHEET NO. XXV III



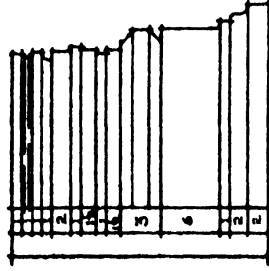
FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS —



SECOND TYPE
OF 24 PARTS —



THIRD TYPE
OF 24 PARTS —



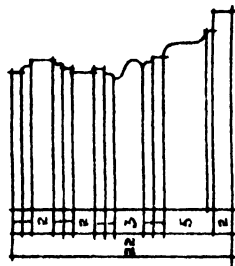
FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS —

S. C. MUKHERJEE

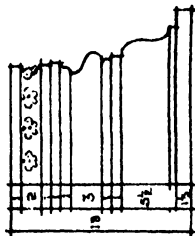
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

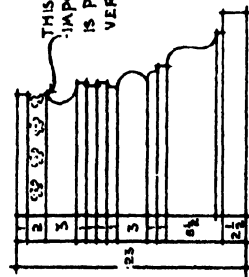
THE ŚRENIBANDHA CLASS



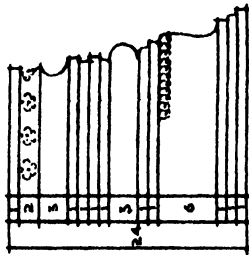
SECOND TYPE
OF 22 PARTS



FIRST TYPE
OF 18 PARTS



THIRD TYPE
OF 23 PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS

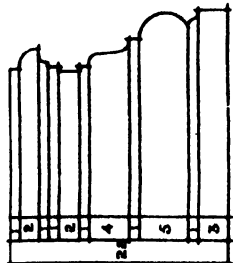
THIS METHOD OF SUPER-
POSITION OF MOULDINGS
IS PECULIAR THOUGH NOT
VERY PRACTICAL

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

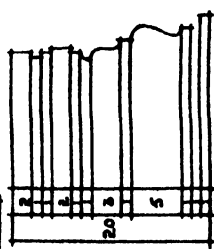
CHAPTER XIV

THE PADMA-BANDHA CLASS

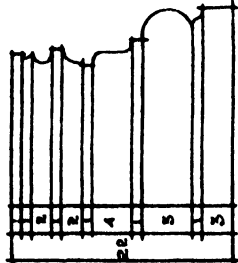
SHEET NO. XL



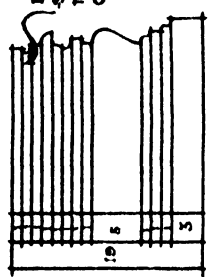
SECOND TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?



FIRST TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?



THIRD TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?



FOURTH TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?

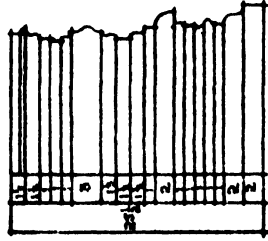
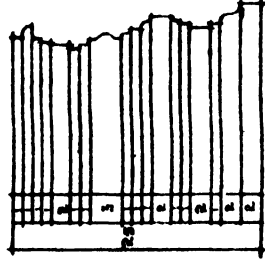
NOTE :-
THE TOTAL OBTAINED BY
ADDITION OF DIFFERENT
PARTS IN EACH TYPE IS NOT
AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT
FOR ALL THE FOUR TYPES

BY HAVING EIGHT CON-
SECUTIVE EQUAL DIVISIONS
THE FIGURE SEEMS TO BE
OUT OF SCALE

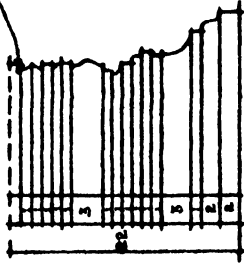
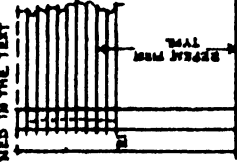
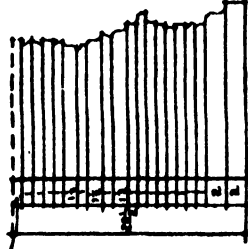
S. C. MUKHERJEE

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XLIV

THE KUMBHA-BANDHA
GLASSFOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?FIFTH TYPE
OF 26 PARTS ?

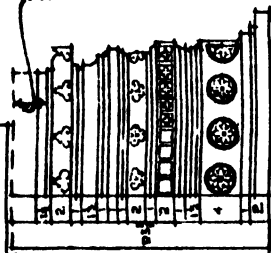
IN THE FIRST THREE TYPES THE TOPMOST
FILLET HAS BEEN ADDED THOUGH NOT
MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?SECOND TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?THIRD TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?

THE BASES OF COLUMNS.

CHAPTER XIV

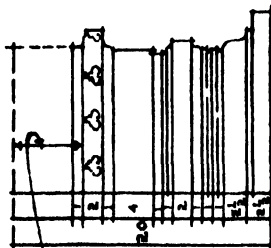
THE RATNA-BANDHA.
PATTI-BANDHA. SRI-
KANTA AND KAMPA-
BANDHA CLASSES.



DOTTED LINES SHOW THE
HEIGHT OF PATTI-BANDHA
ACCORDING TO THE TEXT. THIS
MOULDING SPECIALLY IS NEVER
MORE THAN $\frac{1}{2}$ OR 2 PARTS

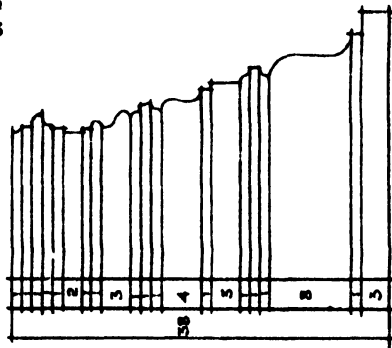
RATNA-BANDHA BASE

OF 26 PARTS ?



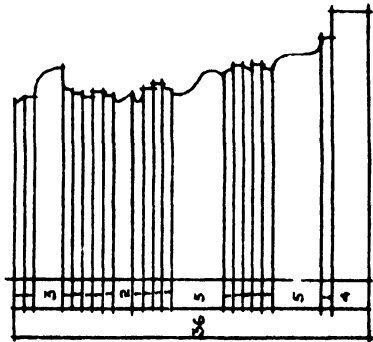
PATTI-BANDHA BASE

OF 26 PARTS ?



SRI-KANTA BASE

OF 38 PARTS.



KAMPA-BANDHA BASE.

OF 36 PARTS.

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

THE CHITRA-KANTHA CLASS

GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS

PRESTEL — BASE — DIAMETER OF COL. — 3 1/2 HEIGHT

BASE — 1 1/2

SHAFT — 2 1/2

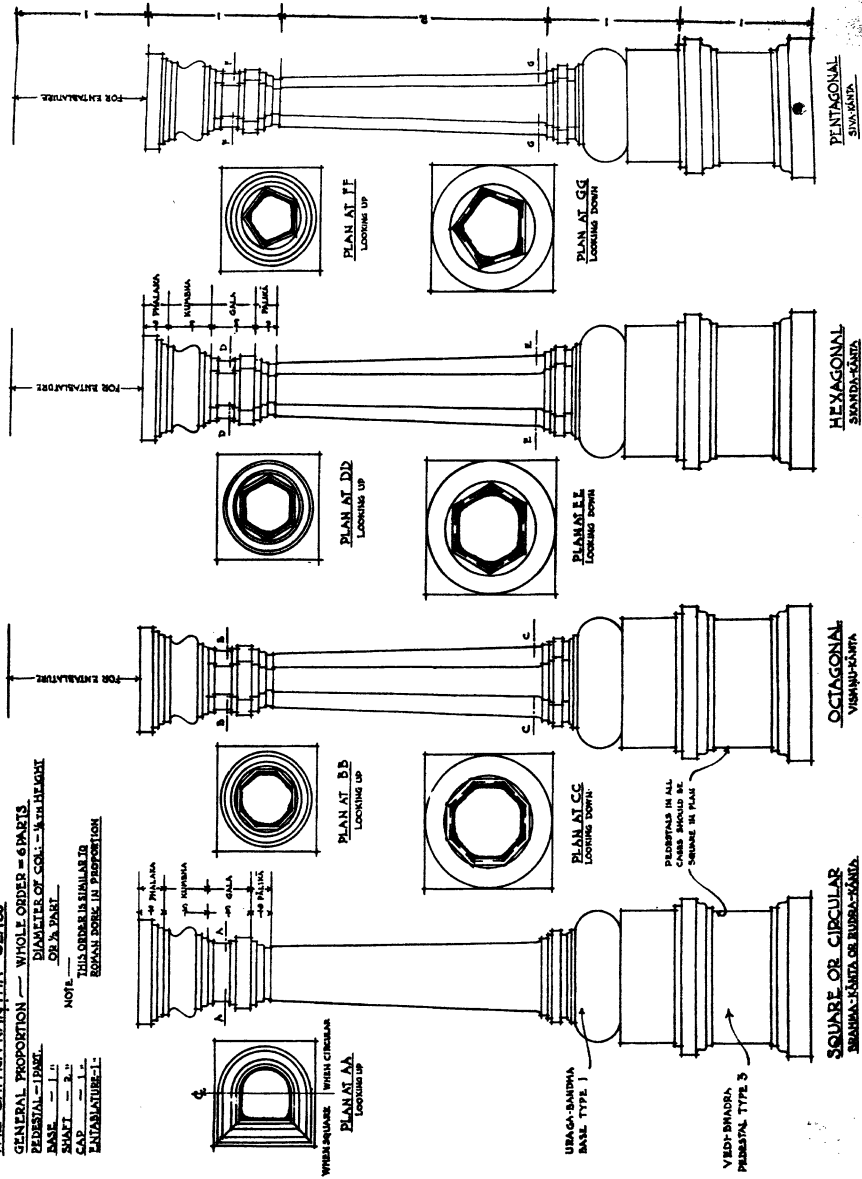
CAP — 1 1/2

ENTABLATURE — 1 1/2

NOTE —

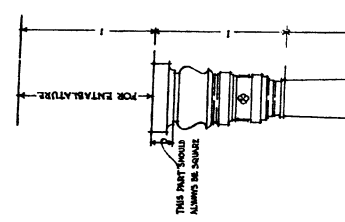
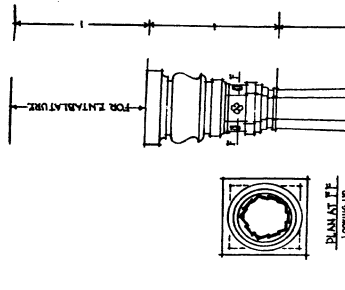
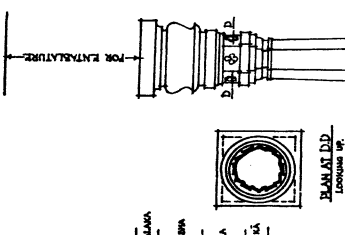
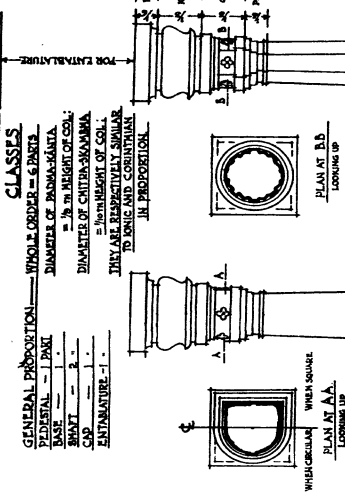
THIS ORDER IS SIMILAR TO

ROMAN DORIC IN PROPORTION



THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV THE PADMA-KANTA AND CHITRA-SKAMBHA

CLASSES
GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS
PEDISTAL — 1 PART
DIAMETER OF PADMA-KANTA
= $\frac{1}{16}$ IN HEIGHT OF COL.
SHAFT — 3
CAP — 1
ENTABLATURE — 1
DIAMETER OF CHITRA-SKAMBHA
= $\frac{1}{10}$ IN HEIGHT OF COL.
THEY ARE RESPECTIVELY SIMILAR
TO IONIC AND CORINTHIAN
IN PROPORTION.



SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
PADMA-KANTA OR RIBHA-KANTA
THIS LINE OTHER CLASSES
OF COLUMNS MAY BE —
SQUARE, CIRCULAR, PENTAGONAL,
OCTAGONAL, HEXAGONAL OR
PENTAGONAL

OCTAGONAL
VISHNU-KANTA
PEDISTALS IN ALL
CASES SHOULD BE
SQUARE IN PLAN

HEXAGONAL
SKANDA-KANTA
MAUCHA-SKANDHA
TYPE I

PENTAGONAL
SIVA-KANTA
MAUCHA-SKANDHA
TYPE I

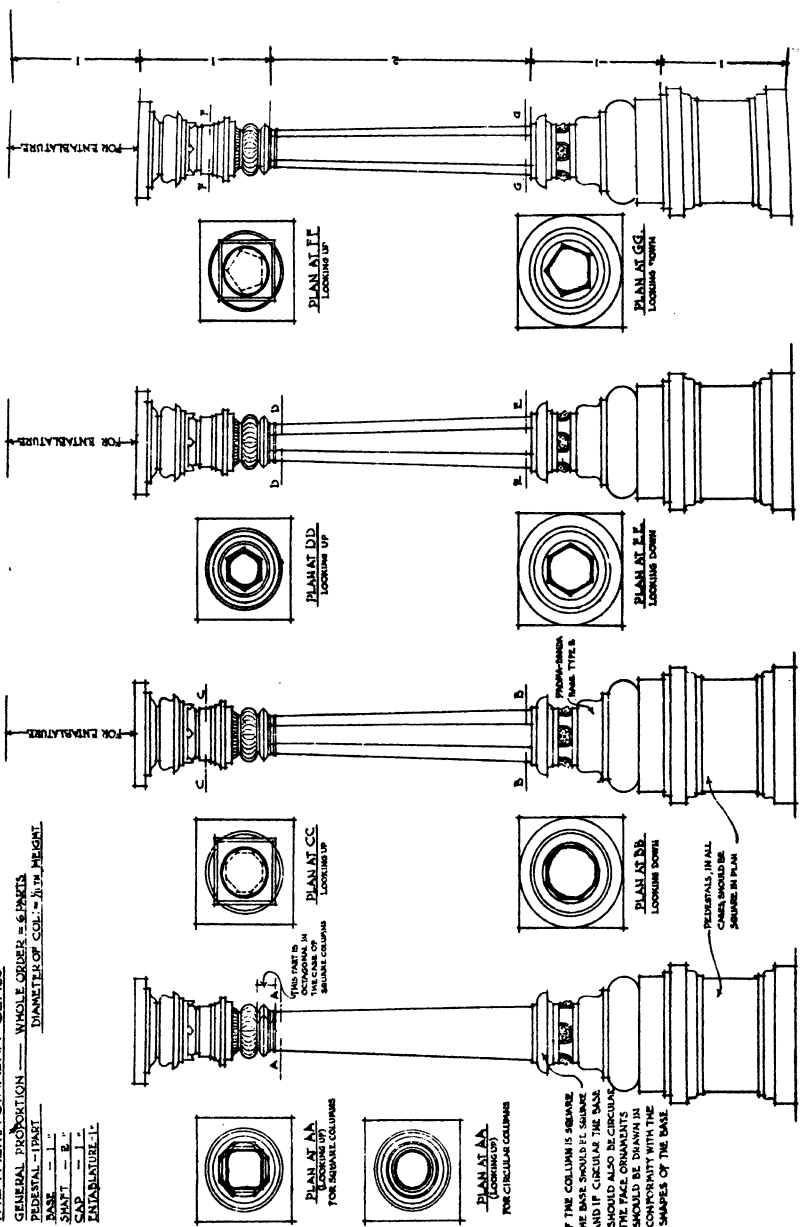
CHITRA-SKAMBHA
THIS LINE OTHER CLASSES
OF COLUMNS MAY BE —
SQUARE, CIRCULAR, PENTAGONAL,
OCTAGONAL, HEXAGONAL OR
PENTAGONAL

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

THE PALIKA-STAMBHA CLASS

GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS
 PEDISTAL — 1 PART
 DIAMETER OF COLUMN = 1/6 TH. HEIGHT

BASE — 1-1
 SHAFT — 4-4
 CAPITAL — 1-1
 ENTABLATURE — 1-1



SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
 BHARATA-STAMBA OR BHARATA-STAMBA

OCTAGONAL
 VISHNU-STAMBA

HEXAGONAL
 SHANKHA-STAMBA

PENTAGONAL
 SIVA-STAMBA

IF THE COLUMN IS SQUARE
 THE BASE SHOULD BE SQUARE
 AND IF CIRCULAR THE BASE
 SHOULD BE CIRCULAR. THE
 FACE ORNAMENTS
 SHOULD BE DRAWN IN
 CONFORMITY WITH THE
 SHAPES OF THE BASE

THESE ALL SHALL
 BE DRAWN IN
 CONFORMITY WITH
 THE SHAPES IN PLAN

THIS LINE IS
 THE LINE OF
 THE BASE OF
 THE COLUMN

PLAN AT AA
 LOOKING UP
 FOR SQUARE COLUMNS

PLAN AT AA
 LOOKING UP
 FOR CIRCULAR COLUMNS

PLAN AT CC
 LOOKING UP

PLAN AT BB
 LOOKING DOWN

PLAN AT DD
 LOOKING UP

PLAN AT EE
 LOOKING DOWN

PLAN AT FF
 LOOKING UP

PLAN AT GG
 LOOKING DOWN

THE COLUMNS CHAPTER XV

THE KUMBHA STAMBHA AND KOSHTHA STAMBHA

CLASSES

GENERAL PROPORTION WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS

PIEDISTAL - 1 PART

DIAMETER OF BOTH THE CLASSES

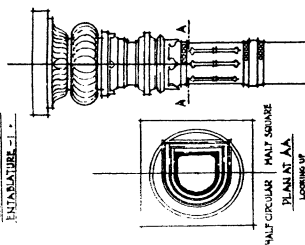
= JAIN HEIGHT OF COL.

BASE - 1 -

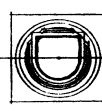
SHAFT - 2 -

CAP - 1 -

ENTABLATURE - 1 -



THE LEFT HALF OF THE COLUMN IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS CIRCULAR AND THE ORNAMENTARY BE DIVIDED ACCORDINGLY

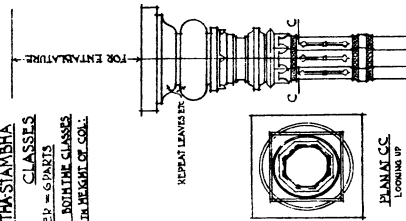


HALF CIRCULAR HALF SQUARE

PLAN AT AA

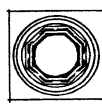
LOOKING DOWN

SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
BRAHMA-SANTA OR RUBHA-SANTA



PLAN AT CC

LOOKING UP

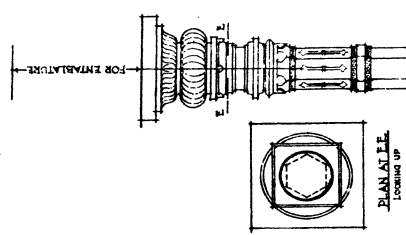


PLAN AT DD

LOOKING DOWN

TYPE I

OCTAGONAL
VISHNU-SANTA



PLAN AT EE

LOOKING UP

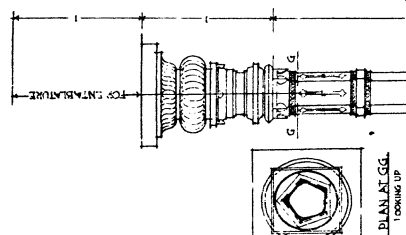


PLAN AT FF

LOOKING DOWN

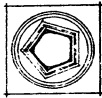
PIEDISTALS IN ALL CASES SHOULD BE SQUARE IN PLAN

PENTAGONAL
SIVA-SANTA



NOTE -

IT APPEARS FROM THE TEXT THAT IN GENERAL THE PILLASTER SHOULD BE OF THE SAME FORM AS THE COLUMN, BUT A PILLASTER AS SHOWN HERE SHOULD BE USED WHEN THERE IS NO COLUMN OPPOSITE IT

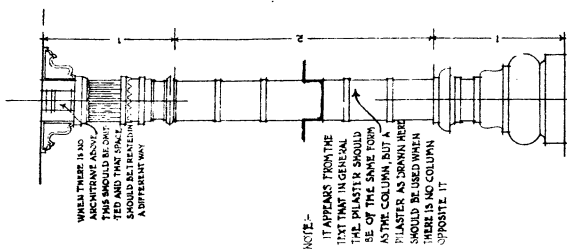


PLAN AT HH

LOOKING DOWN

PIEDISTALS IN ALL CASES SHOULD BE SQUARE IN PLAN

PENTAGONAL
SIVA-SANTA



KOSHTHA STAMBHA
EQUIVALENT TO GREEK PITA

THE COLUMNS CHAPTER XV

THE SET OF FIVE ORDERS

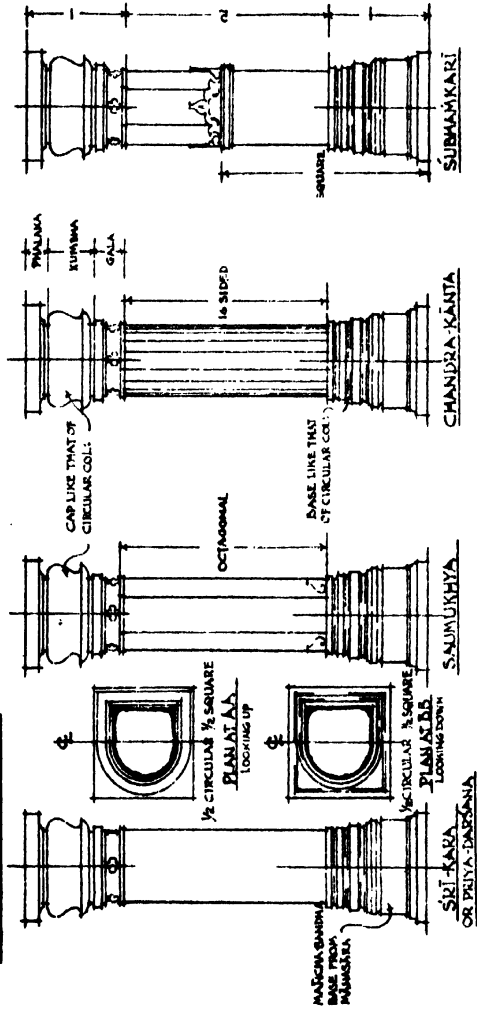
FROM SUPRA-SHEDA AND OTHER ĀGAMAS
BASED ON MANASARA

PROPORTION - BASE - 1 PART, SHAFT - 3, CAP - 1

THERE IS NO MENTION OF PEDISTAL AND ENTABLATURE.

DIAMETER OF COL. = $\frac{1}{16}$ TH HEIGHT (SUPPLIED FROM KĀSYAPA).

NO MENTION OF ENTASIS



S. C. MUKHERJEE.

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

THE SET OF FIVE ORDERS
FROM PRISTHAT-SAMHITA ETC. BASED
ON MATHURA

PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER — 10 1/2 PARTS

PRISTHAT — 1. BASE — 1. SHAFT — 6. CAP — 1

ENTABLATURE — 1 1/2

NOTE — 2

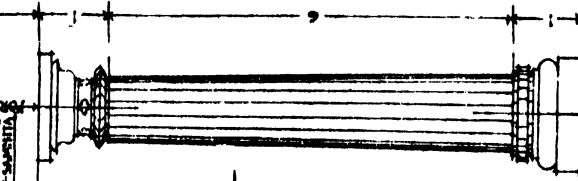
1. THIS IS SIMILAR TO TUSCAN

ORDER IN PROPORTION

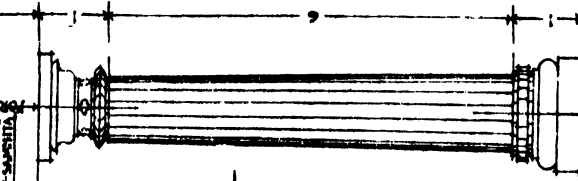
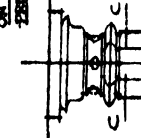
2. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED

ON PROF. KERN'S INTER-

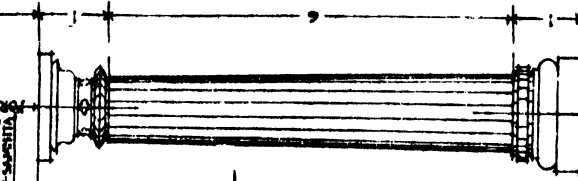
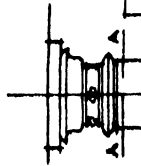
PRETATION OF PRISTHAT-SAMHITA



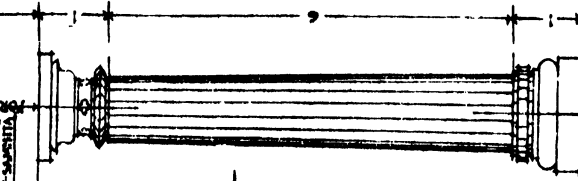
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



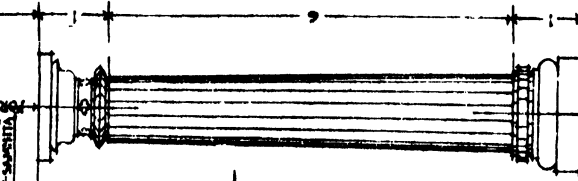
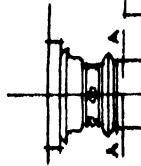
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



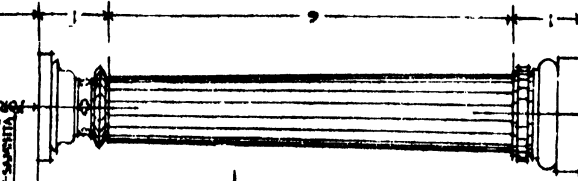
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



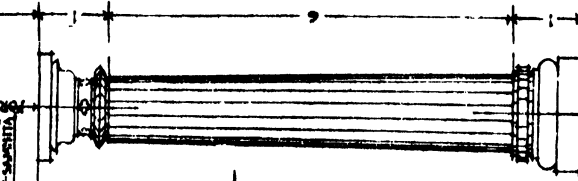
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



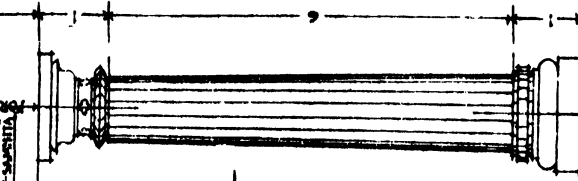
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



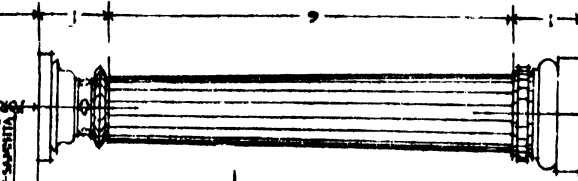
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



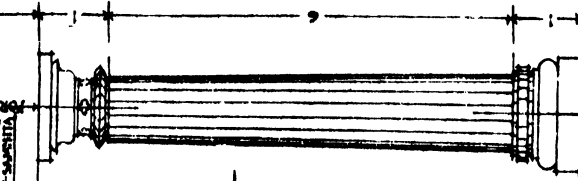
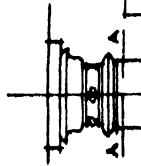
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



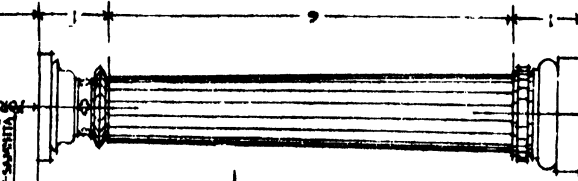
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



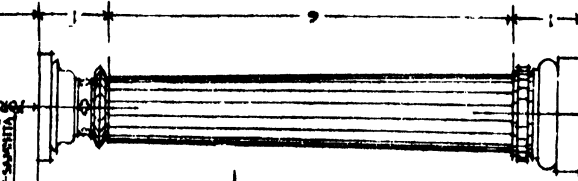
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



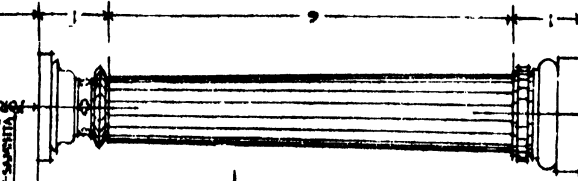
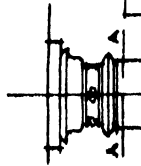
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



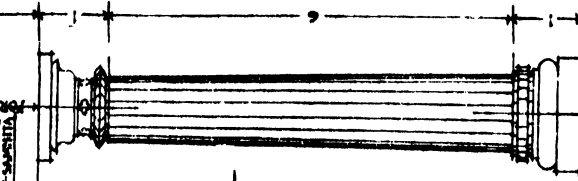
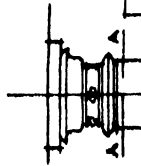
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



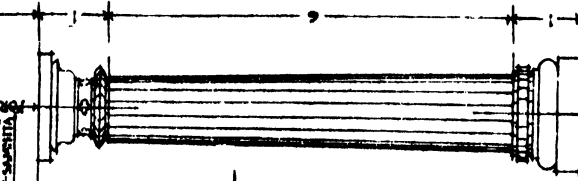
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



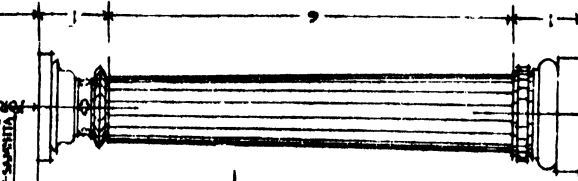
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



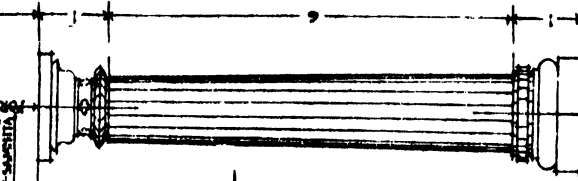
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



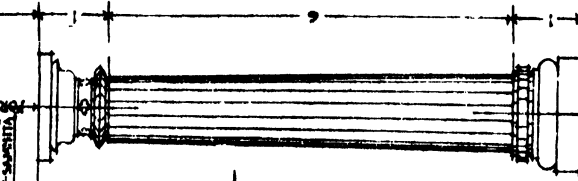
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



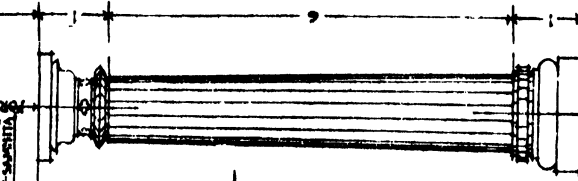
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



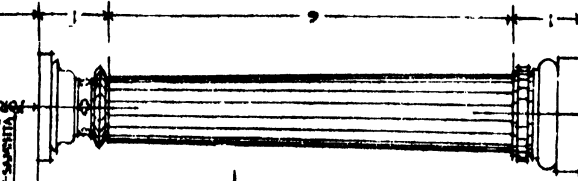
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



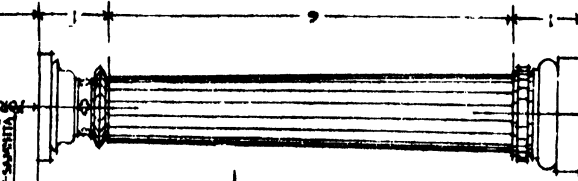
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



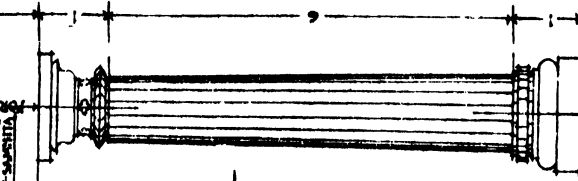
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



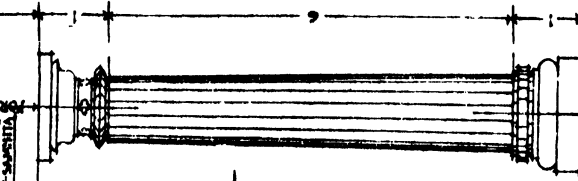
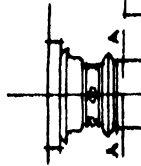
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



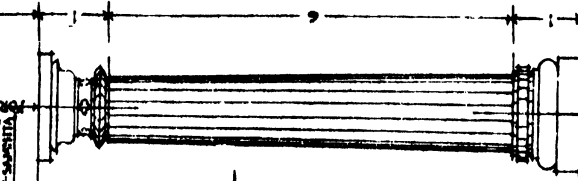
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



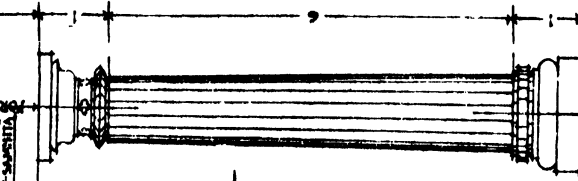
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



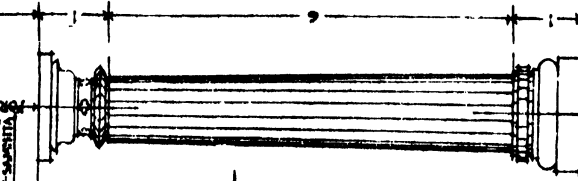
PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



PRISTHAT-SAMHITA
THIRTY-TWO SIZED
ON THE MIDDLE



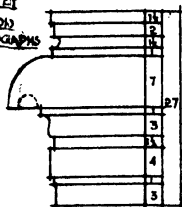
THE ENTABLATURES AND ROOFS — CHAPTER XVI

SHEET NO. 1

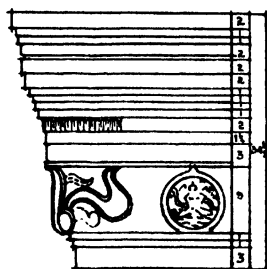
NOTE:—

1. THE TOTAL OF THE NUMBER OF PARTS
FOR EACH TYPE VARIES FROM
WHAT IS GIVEN IN THE LIST

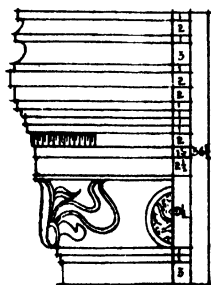
EXCEPTING THE TYPES SECOND
AND THIRD IMAGES AND LOGOGRAPHS
DO NOT SUIT OTHERS



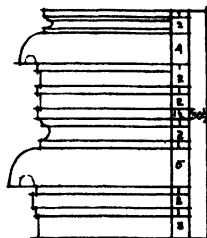
FIRST TYPE



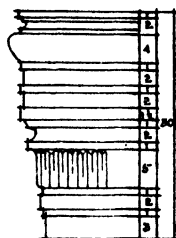
SECOND TYPE



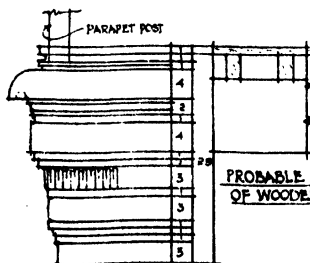
THIRD TYPE



FOURTH TYPE



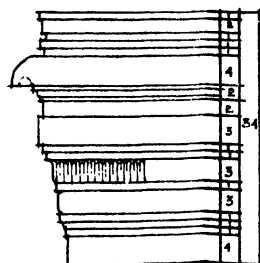
FIFTH TYPE



SIXTH TYPE

THE SEVENTH TYPE
VARIES FROM THE
SIXTH ONLY IN MINOR
DETAILS

PROBABLE SECTION
OF WOODEN ROOF

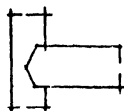


EIGHTH TYPE

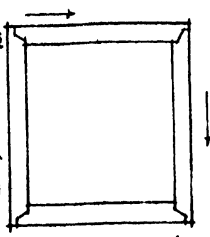
THE JOINERY — CHAPTER XVII

NOTE :-

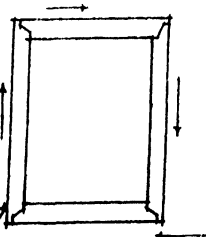
THIS CHAPTER DEALS WITH WOOD JOINERY AND CARPENTRY. THERE IS AN OCCASIONAL MENTION OF STONE JOINT.



JOINT BETWEEN A HORIZONTAL AND A VERTICAL PIECE ON THE MIDDLE OF THE LATTER

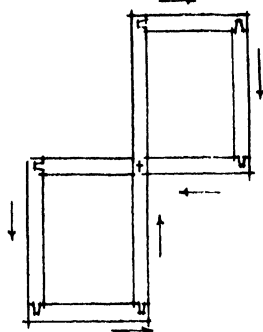


NANDYĀVARTĀ ORDER OF JOINERY

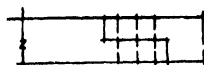


SARVATO-BHADRA ORDER OF JOINERY

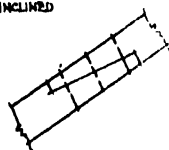
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NANDYĀVARTĀ AND SARVATO-BHADRA TYPES OF JOINERY IS THAT, IN THE LATTER, PIECES ARE INCLUDED



SVASTIKĀ ORDER OF JOINERY



MALLA-BANDHA JOINT 'A' OR HALVED JOINT



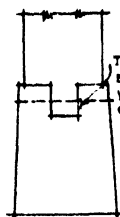
MALLA-BANDHA JOINT 'B' OR SCARFED JOINT



PLAN

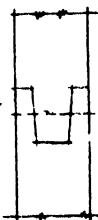


MAHĀ-VRITTA JOINT OF MESMA-YUDDHA TYPE



MESMA-YUDDHA JOINT OR MORTISE AND TENON JOINT

THIS JOINT CAN BE USED FOR BOTH WOOD AND STONE COLUMNS



SUKARA-GHṚĀṆA JOINT



JOINTS IN FRIEZE

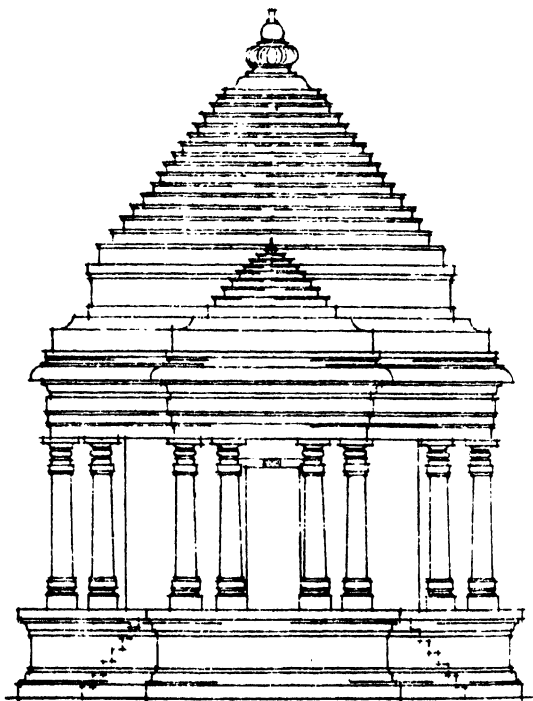
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

1. ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
 BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DWELLING HOUSES
 WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS
 TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
 SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



FIRST TYPE
 OF SMALL PROPORTION

HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH
= 8 PARTS.

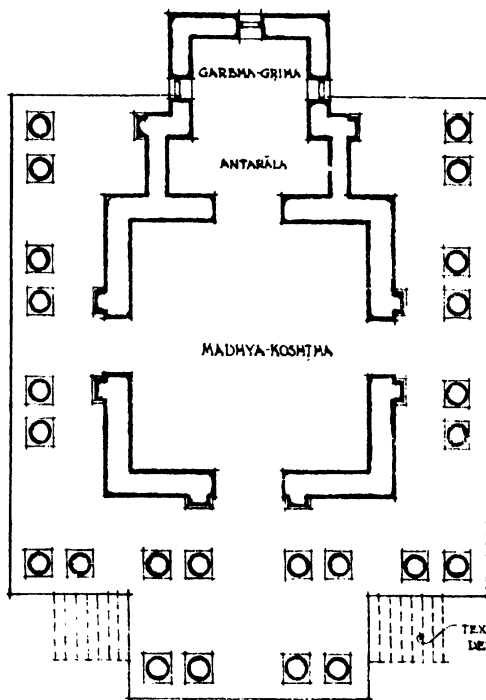
SCALE OF $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 4 PARTS

THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DWELLING HOUSES
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS



SUGGESTED PLAN
BASED ON FIRST TYPE

GARBHA-GRHA = 1/3RD BREADTH
IN THIS CASE

SCALE OF  PARTS

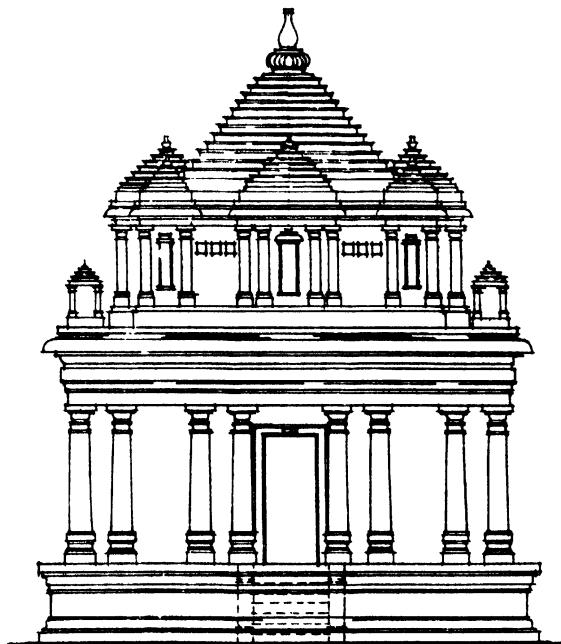
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS TO BE
INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS.



THE SECOND TYPE
OF SMALL PROPORTION

HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH
= 10 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 1 PARTS

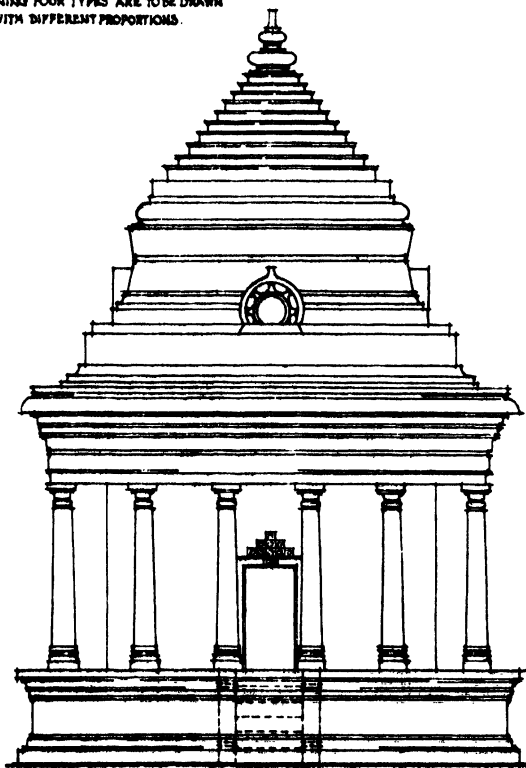
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH
SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS.



THE THIRD TYPE
OF INTERMEDIATE PROPORTION.

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 18 PARTS.

SCALE OF . 0 4 8 PARTS

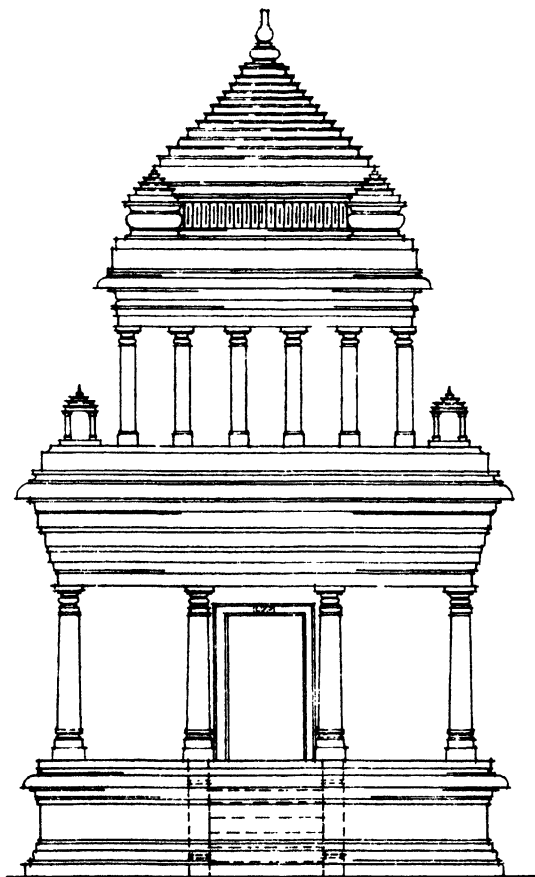
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS— CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS TO BE
INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE BEGINNING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



THE LAST TYPE
OF LARGE PROPORTION

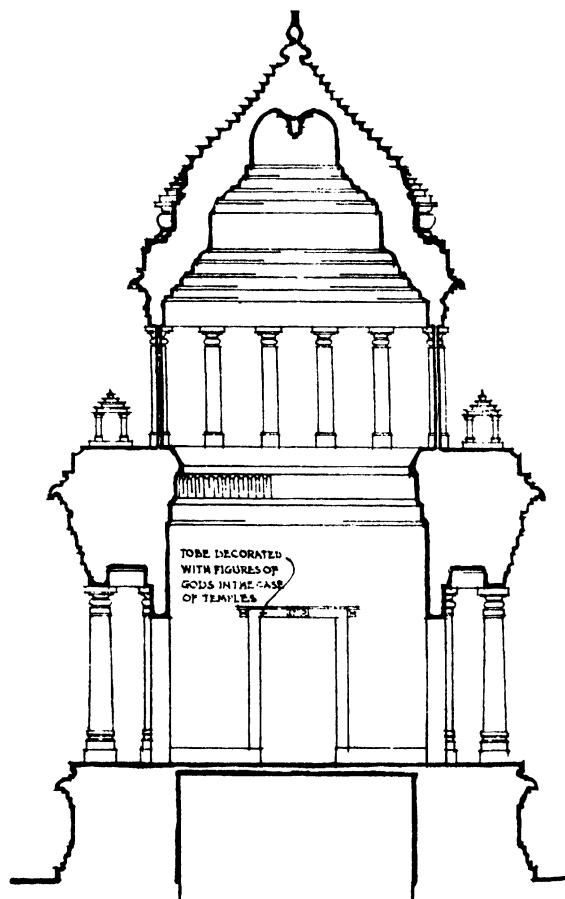
SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS.

THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS—CHAPTER XIX.

THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TOBE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD
ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES
OF GODS



CROSS SECTION
OF THE LAST TYPE

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH

= 30 PARTS.

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS.

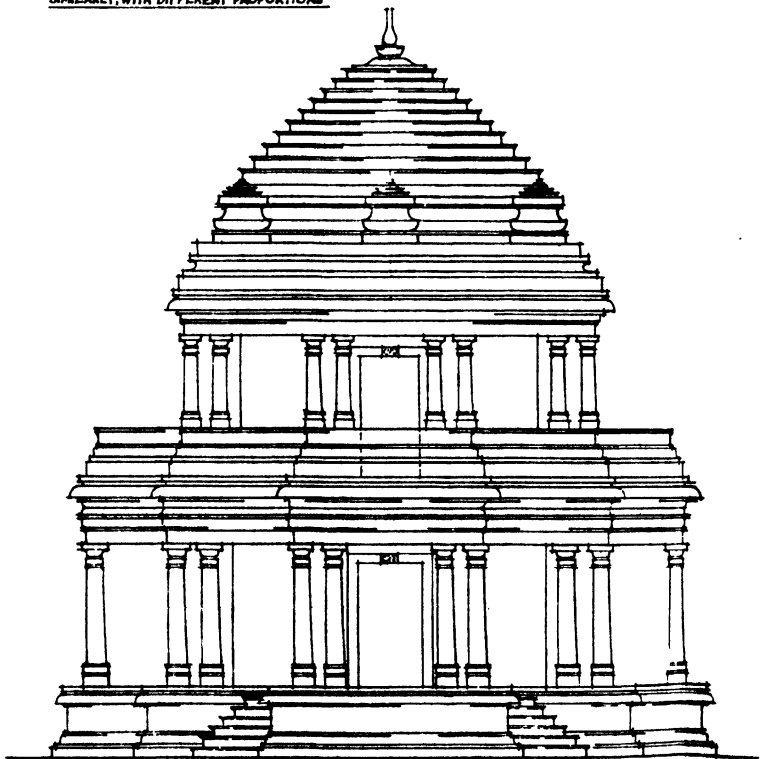
THE TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE 1:-

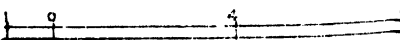
ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN SIMILARLY, WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS.



SMALL TYPE

HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 16 PARTS.

SCALE OF  PARTS

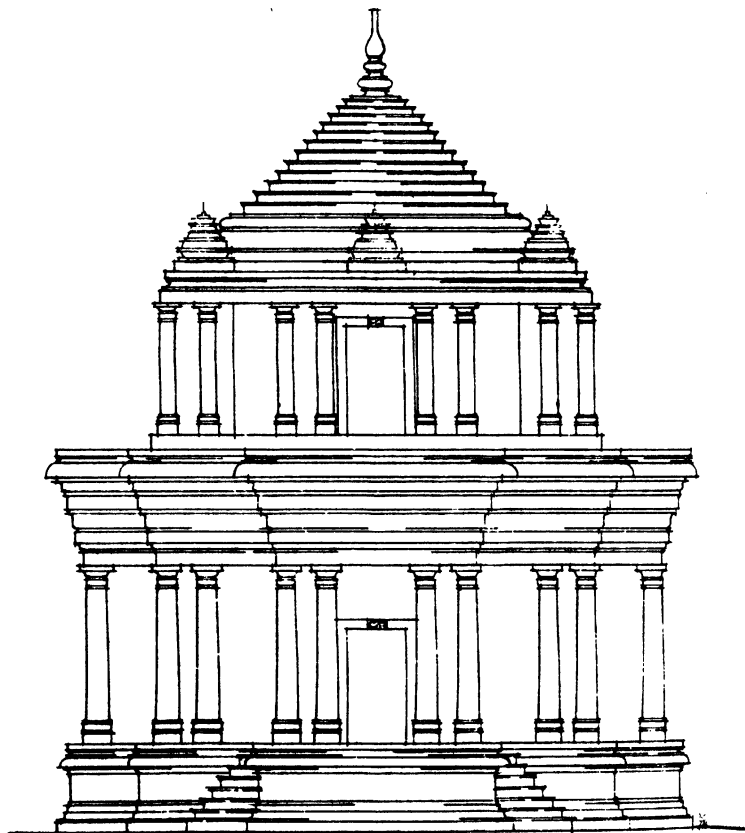
THE TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS

INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT $\approx 1\frac{1}{2}$ TH BREADTH
= 22 PARTS

SCALE OF

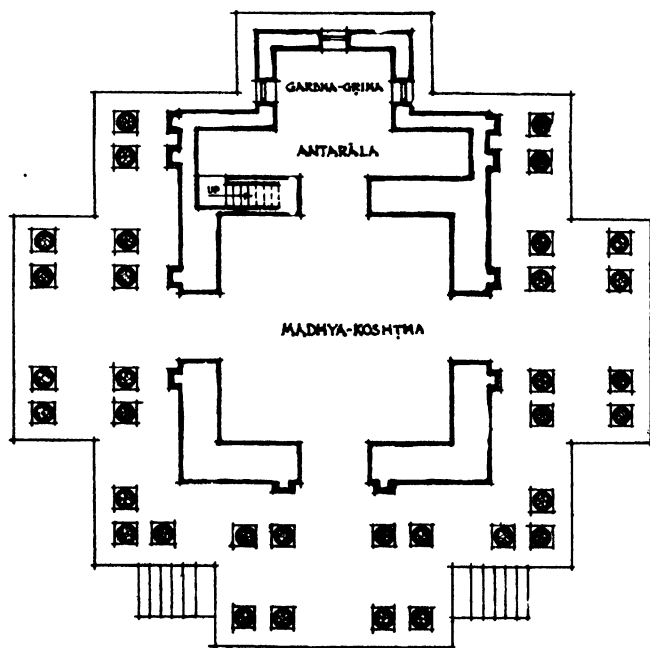


THE TWO-STOURED BUILDINGS— CHAPTER XX

THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS



SUGGESTED PLAN
BASED ON INTERMEDIATE TYPE

SCALE 0 5 10 15 PARTS.

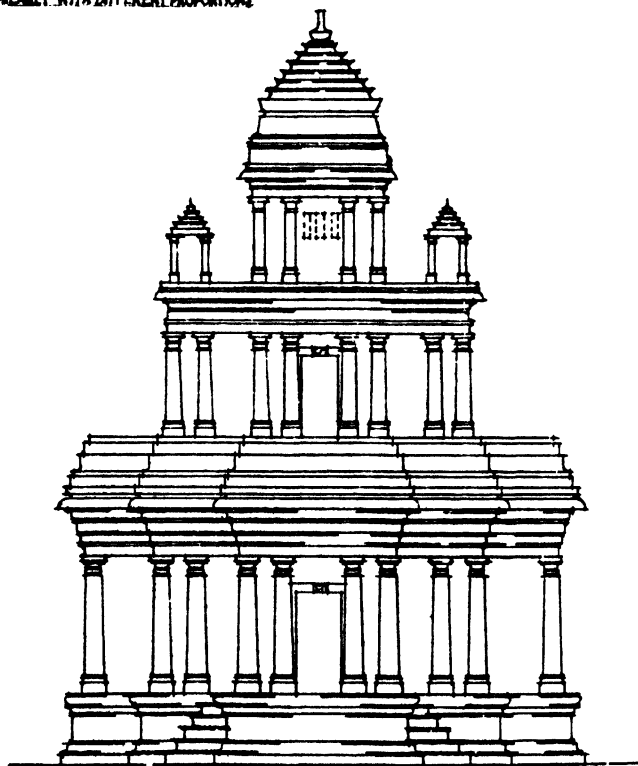
THE TWO-STORIED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES MAY BE DRAWN SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



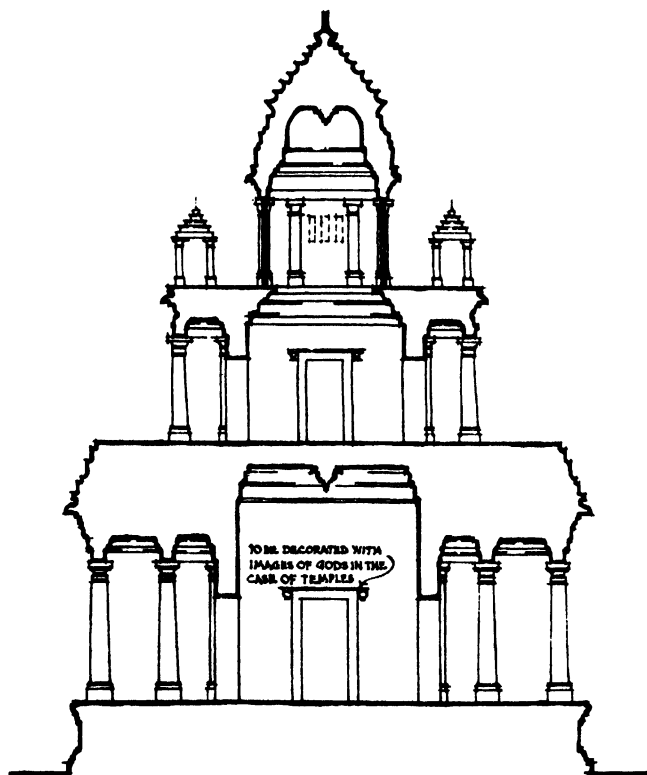
LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
= 1/2

SCALE OF 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 PARTS

THE TWO-STORIED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXTHE TYPICAL SECTIONNOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE PRIZEE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO
BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS.



CROSS SECTION
BASED ON LARGE TYPE.

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH.
= 11 METRE.

SCALE OF 0 1 2 3 4 5 PARTS

THE THREE-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

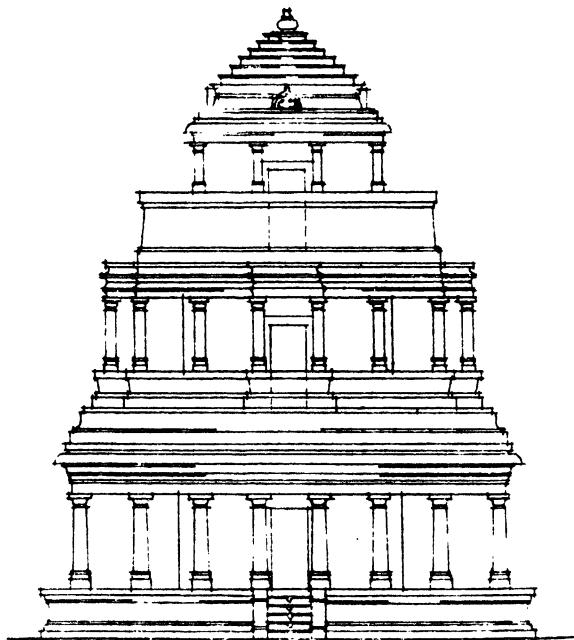
ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO
BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN
WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW:-

SRKANTA = 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT. KESARA = 15 — —

KAMALĀṅGA AND BRAHMA-KĀṆṬA = 24 — —

MERU-KĀṆṬA = 30 PARTS — — —



SUKMĀLAYA OR SMALL TYPE

HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{4}$ TH BREADTH
= 15 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 PARTS

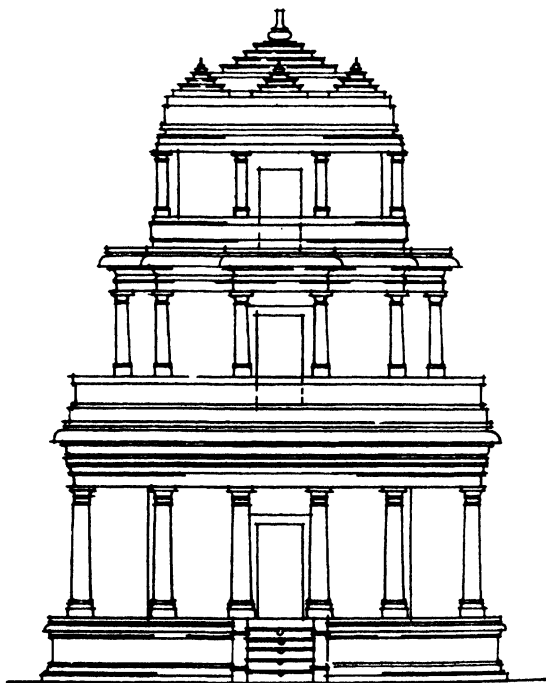
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS— CHAPTER XXI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO
BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN
WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW—SRI-KANTA
= 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT KESARA = 18 ———
KAMALAKSHA AND BRAHMA-KANTA = 24 ———
MERU-KANTA = 30 PARTS ———



KAILĀSA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT to H. BREADTH
= 3:1 PARTS

17 1/2 PARTS OF MERU-KANTA + 18 PARTS
OF KAILĀSA + 16 PARTS FOR FINAL MANDIR
UP 31 PARTS

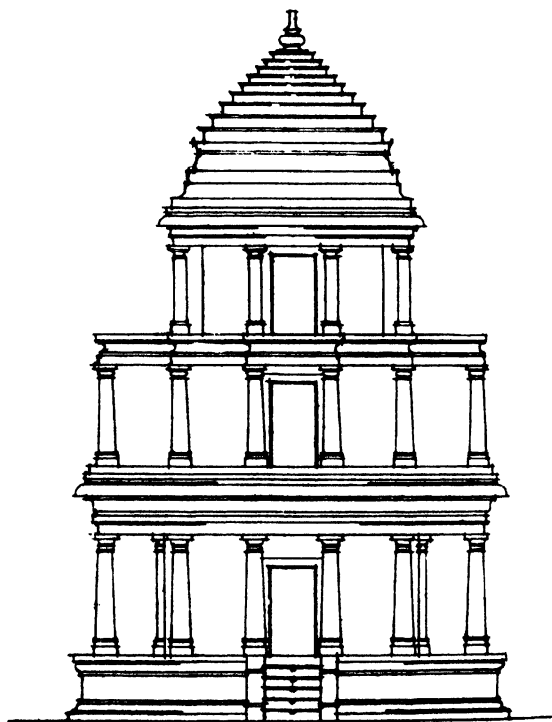
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO
BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

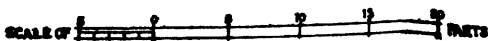
THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN
WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW :- ŚRĪKĀNTA
= 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT, KESARA = 12
KĀMALĀNGA AND BRAHMA-KĀNTA = 24
MERU-KĀNTA = 30 PARTS.



ĀSANA OR LARGE TYPE.

HEIGHT = 12 1/4 IN BREADTH
= 48 PARTS.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS
SHOULD BE 47 1/2 AND NOT 48
AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.



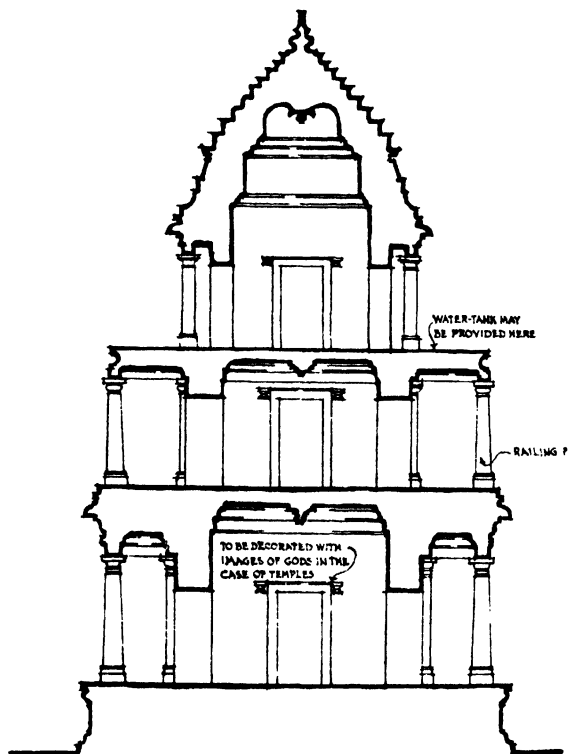
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE PRIZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO
BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS.

SCALE OF 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



CROSS SECTION
BASED ON ASANA OR LARGE TYPE

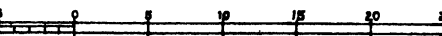
HEIGHT = 13 1/4 m BREADTH

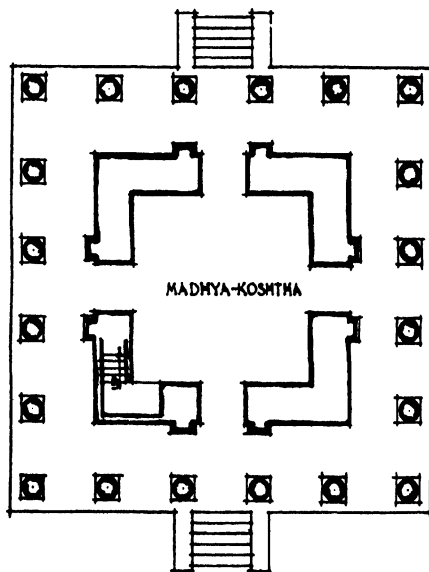
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS

SCALE OF  PARTS



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)
BASED ON LARGE TYPE

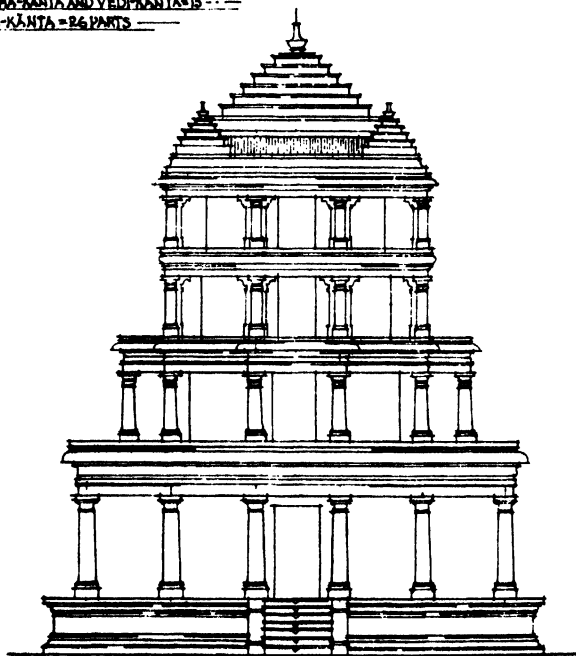
THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:- SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW -
 SADA-SIVA = 41 PARTS AS HEIGHT, ISVARA-KANTA = 32
 MANCHA-KANTA AND VEDI-KANTA = 15
 INDRA-KANTA = 26 PARTS



VISHNU-KANTA OR SMALL TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
 = 18 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE $18\frac{1}{2}$
 AND NOT 18 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT.

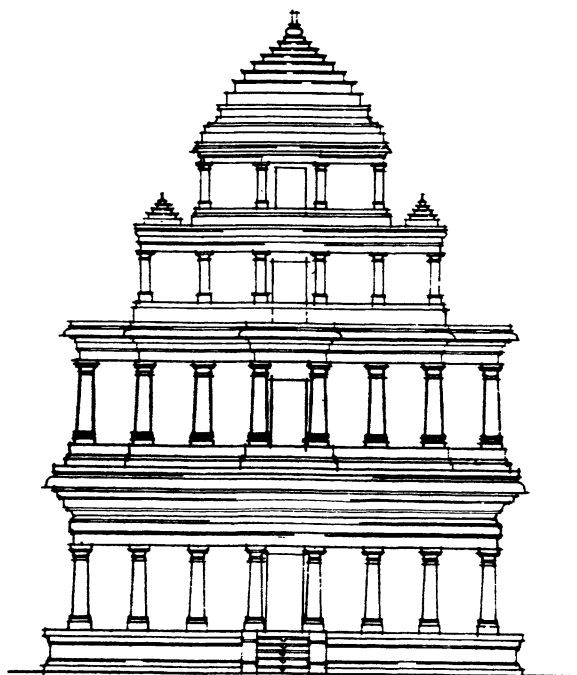
THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS.— CHAPTER XXII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:— SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 PARTS

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW—
 SAHA-SIVA = 41 PARTS AS HEIGHT, ISVARA-KANTA = 32 —
 MANCHA-KANTA AND VEDIKANTA = 15 —
 RUDRA-KANTA = 26 PARTS. —



RUDRA-KANTA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE.

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
 = 32 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE 32½
 AND NOT 32 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT.

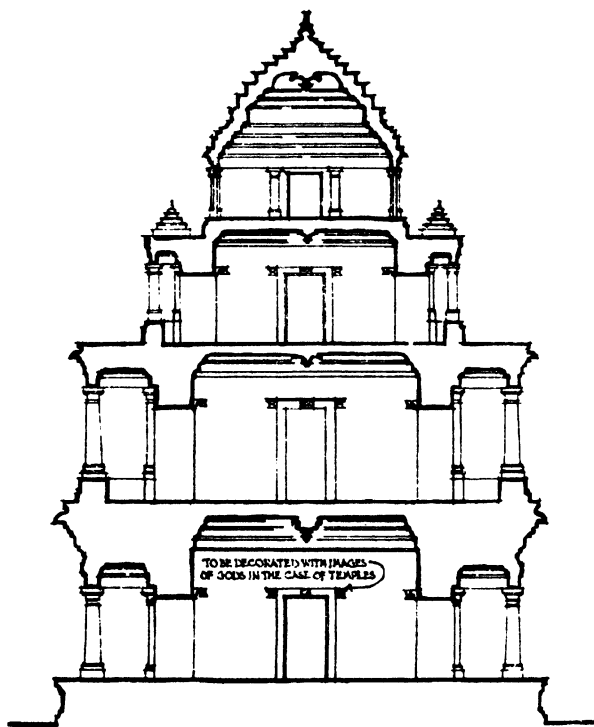
THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS— CHAPTER XXXII

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE PRIETZ AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION
BASED ON RUDRA-KANTA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT = 1/2 BREADTH

THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

THE TYPICAL PLAN.

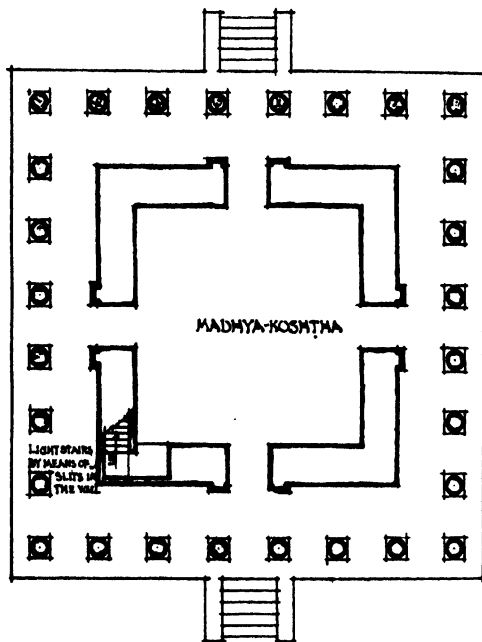
SCALE OF 1 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED

BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)
BASED ON RUDRA-KANTA OR INTER-MEDIATE TYPE.

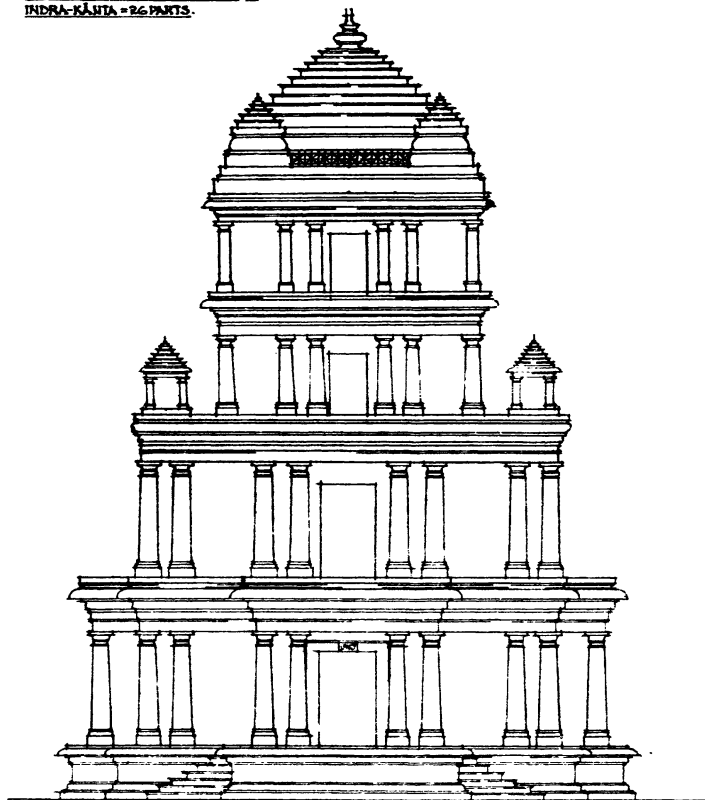
THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTES:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW —
 —SALA-SIVA — 8 PARTS AS HEIGHT, ISVARA-KANTA — 32 —
 —MADHVA-KANTA AND VEDI-KANTA — 16 — —
 —INDRA-KANTA — 26 PARTS.



CHATUR-MUKHA OR LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
 = 42 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 10 15 20 PARTS

THE FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIII

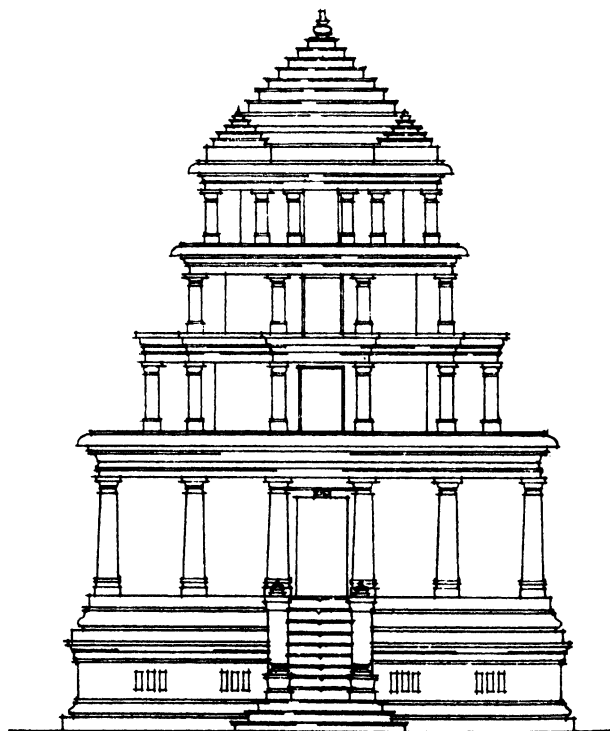
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE :-

ALL THE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION
IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER SEVEN TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH
THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS HEIGHT, BUT THEY
DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

AIRĀVATA TYPE

HEIGHT = 16
BREADTH
= 24 PARTS.

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF
20 TYPES ONLY.

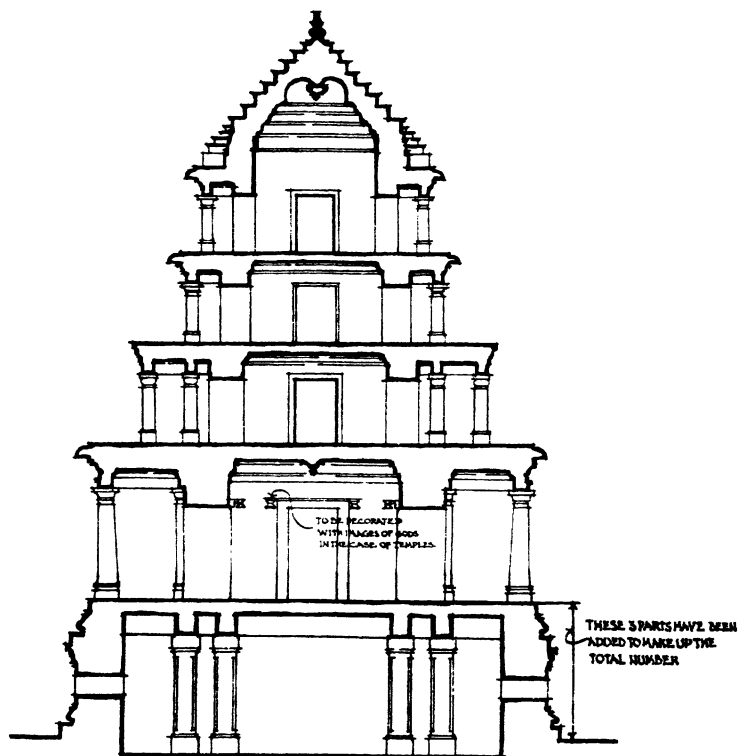
THE FIVE-STOURED BUILDINGS.— CHAPTER XXIII

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE FRIZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO
BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 24 PARTS.

CROSS SECTION

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF 20 PARTS
WITH FOUR SETS OF COLUMNS. OF THE REMAINING
FOUR PARTS, 1 FOR FINIAL AND 3 FOR BASEMENT HAVE
BEEN USED

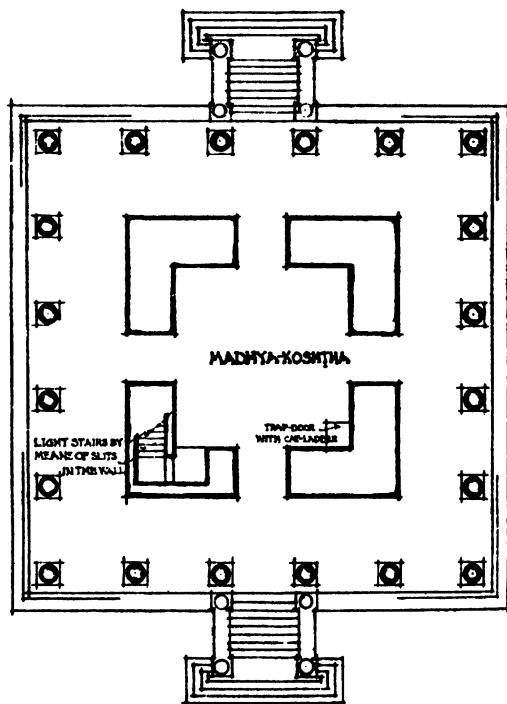
THE FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS—CHAPTER XXIII

THE TYPICAL PLAN.

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE REALISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL.



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

THE SIX-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

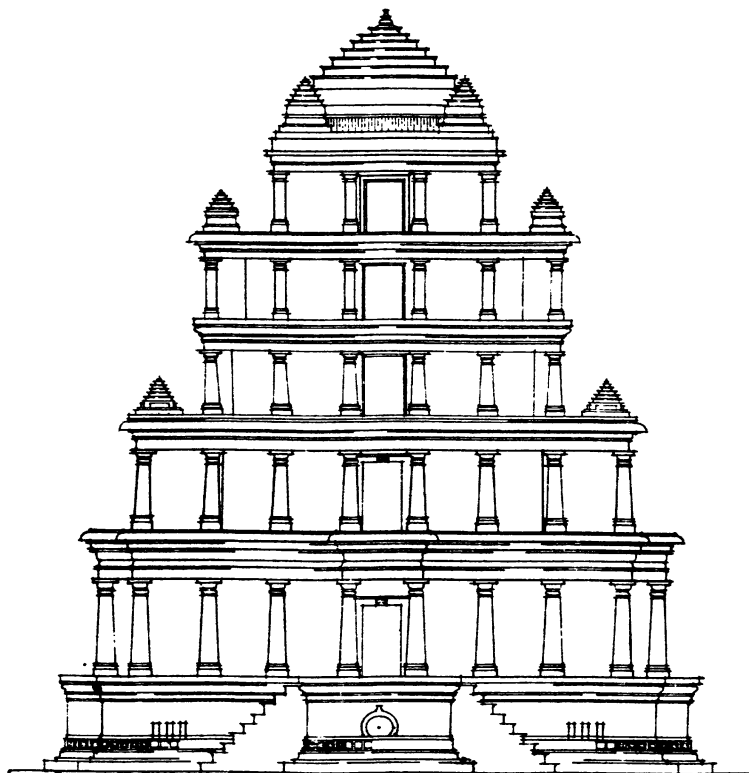
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER TWELVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS MEKSHI, BUT THEY DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



PADMA-KANTA TYPE

MEKSHI = 1 1/2 BREADTH
= 87 PARTS

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT
83 PARTS ONLY.

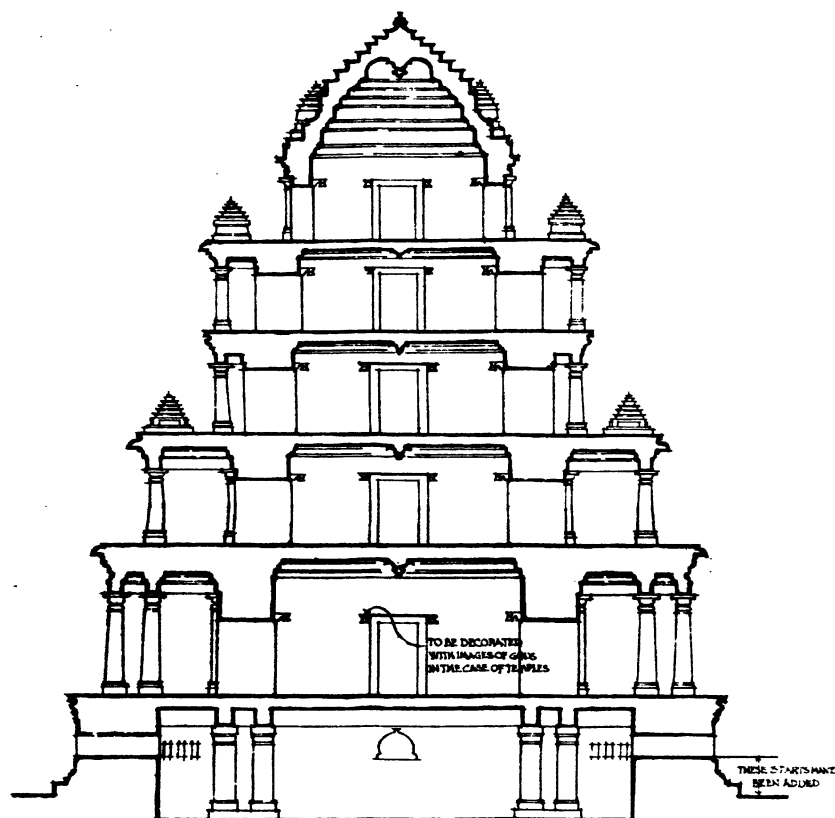
THE SIX-STOREYD BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 57 PARTS

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF 54 PARTS ONLY WITH
FIVE SETS OF COLUMNS. OF THE REMAINING 4 PARTS,
FOR FINIAL AND 3 FOR EXTRA FINIAL HAVE BEEN USED

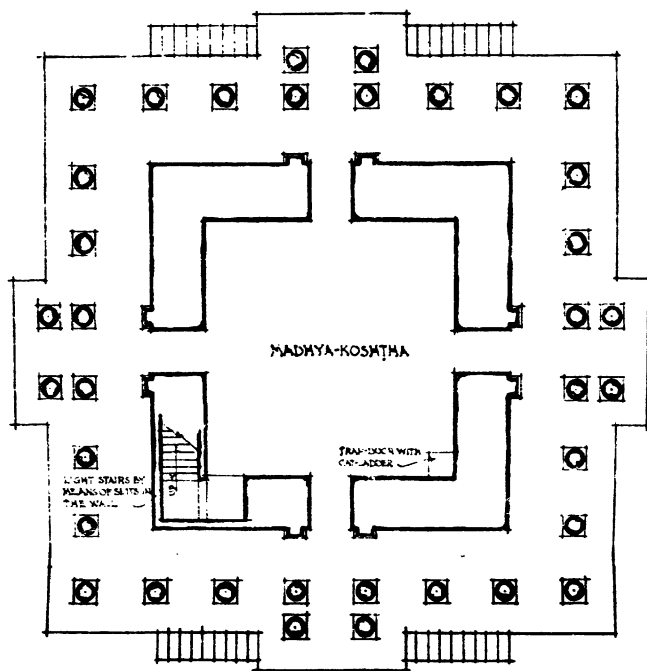
THE SIX-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

THE TYPICAL PLAN

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED FOR:
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL



SUGGESTED PLAN. (GROUND FLOOR)

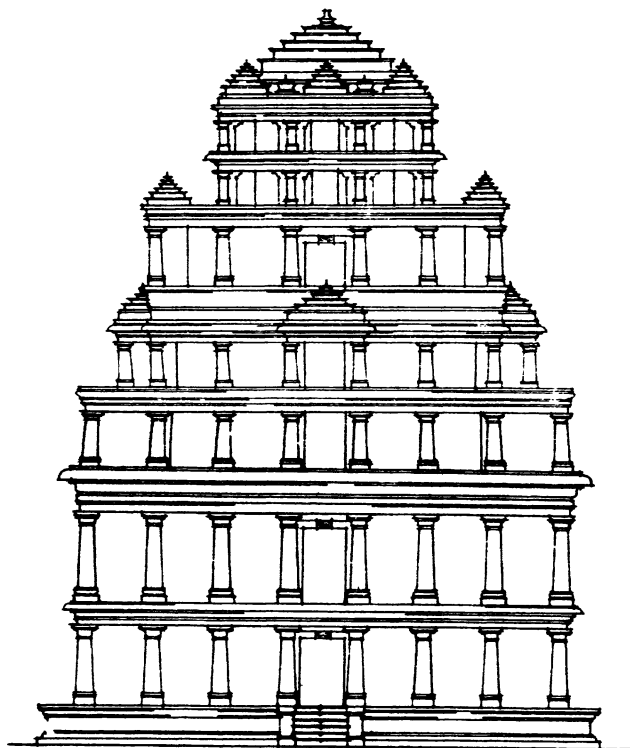
THE SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS— CHAPTER XXXV

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION
IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER SEVEN TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH
THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS HEIGHT BUT THEY DIFFER
FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS.



PUNDARIKATA TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 25 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE
25. AND NOT BE AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

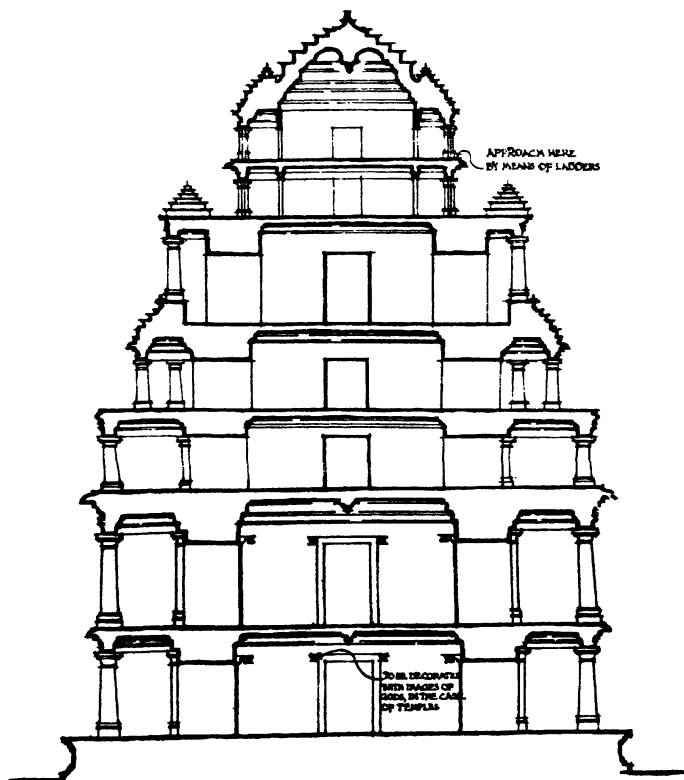
THE SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXV

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GORAS



CROSS SECTION.

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 3.5 PARTS.

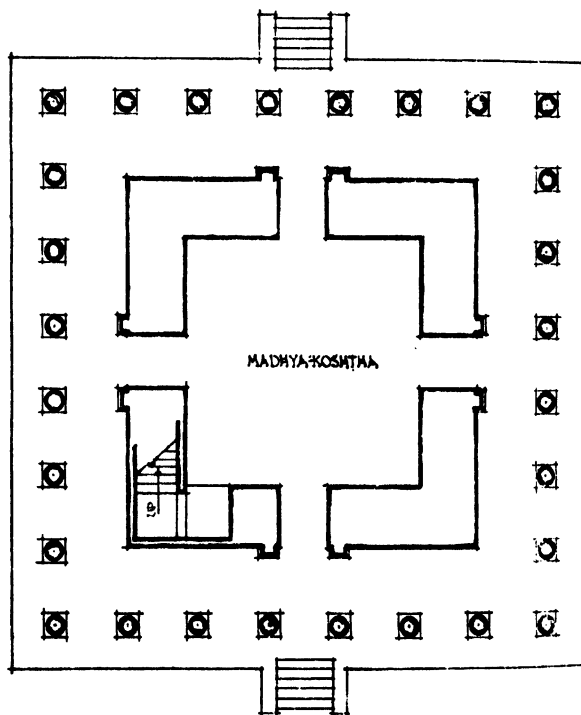
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD
BE 576 AND NOT AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.

THE SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS—CHAPTER XXV

THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH
SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL.



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

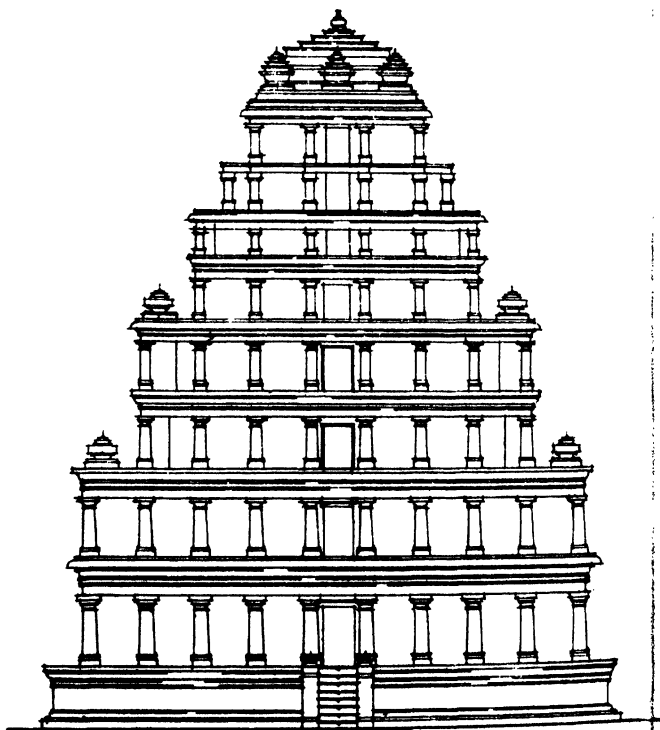
THE EIGHT-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION
IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER TYPE NOT DRAWN SHOULD HAVE 48 PARTS
AS HEIGHT. IT DIFFERS FROM THIS ONE IN MINOR DETAILS



ELEVATION

HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH
= 41 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

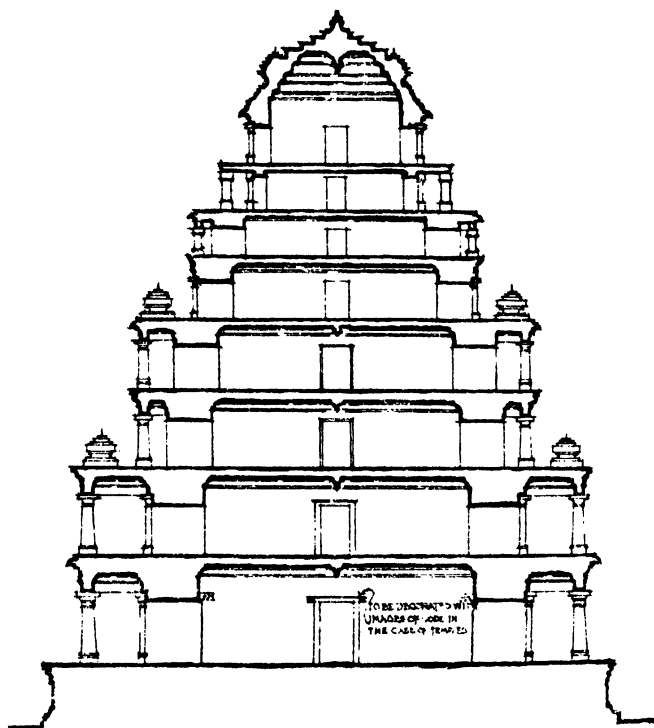
THE HEIGHT OF THE PLANT HAS BEEN TAKEN
TO BE 3 1/2 INSTEAD OF 8 TO MAKE THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF PARTS 41.

THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS.



CROSS SECTION.

HEIGHT $\approx 1\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH
 ≈ 41 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

THE HEIGHT OF THE PLINTH HAS BEEN TAKEN
TO BE 3/8 INSTEAD OF 3 TO MAKE THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF PARTS 41.

S. G. KUMARAJI

THE EIGHT-STORYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVI

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL.

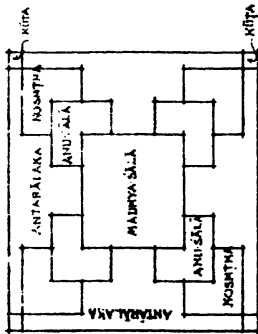
SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE.—

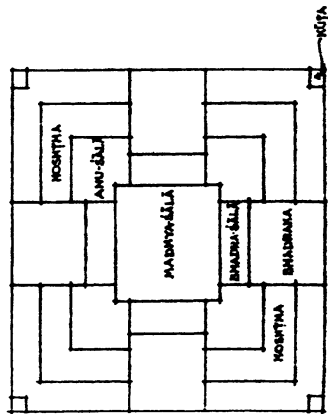
FIGS. 1 AND 2.—BHO-KANTA AND
SMAVATY.

FIG. 3.—SVARGA-KANTA AND
INTER-MEDIATE TYPE.

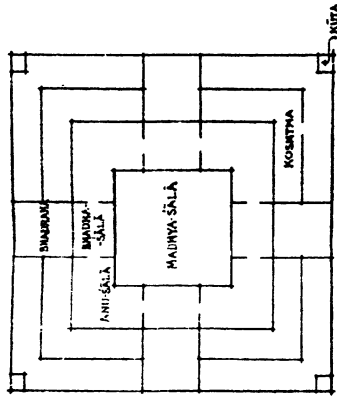
FIG. 4.—MARA-KANTA AND
LARGE TYPE.



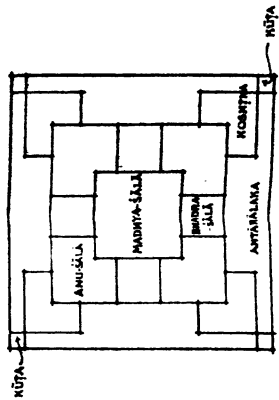
PLAN WITH 17 PARTS.
FIG. 1.



PLAN WITH 21 PARTS.
FIG. 3.



PLAN WITH 22 PARTS.
FIG. 4.



PLAN WITH 18 PARTS.
FIG. 2.

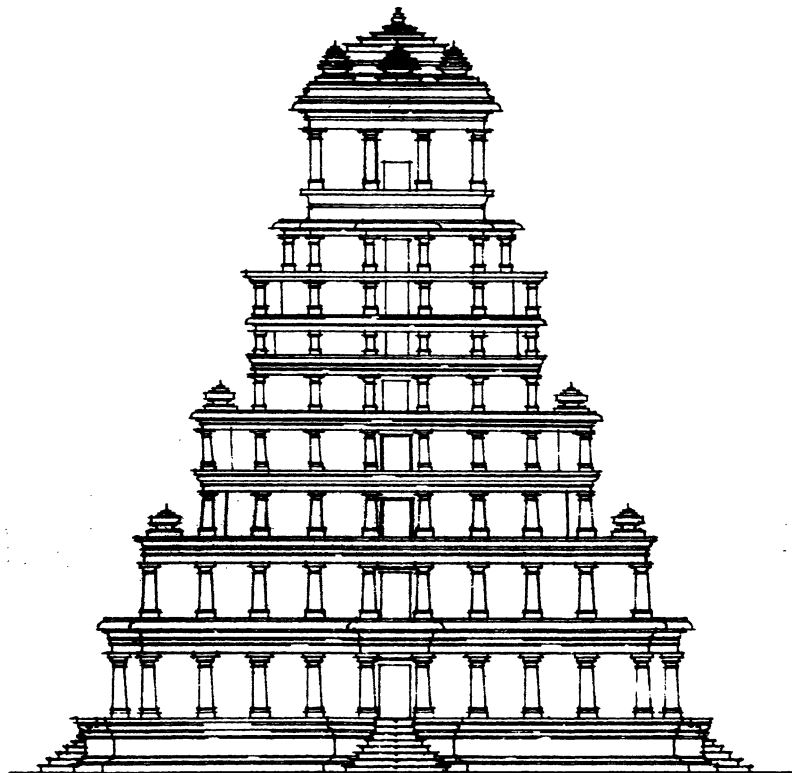
THE NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN
DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



ELEVATION.

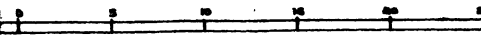
HEIGHT = 1/3 BREADTH
= 31 PARTS

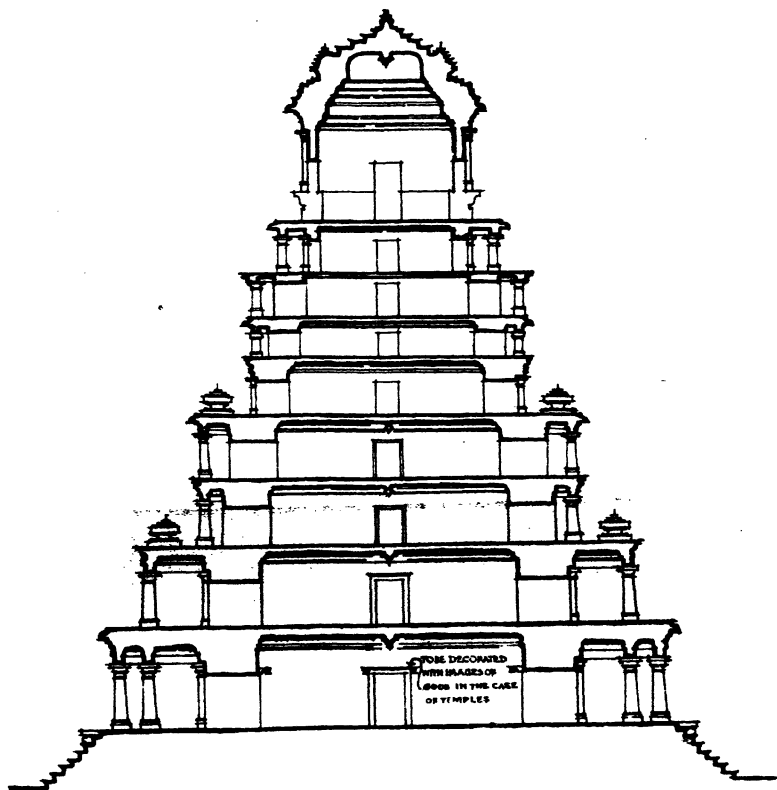
THE HEIGHT (31 PARTS) HAS BEEN OBTAINED
BY ADDING 10 WITH 41 PARTS (THE HEIGHT
OF THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDING)

THE NINE-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXXVII. THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRONTO AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS

SCALE OF  PARTS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT — $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
— 5 PARTS

THE HEIGHT (51 PARTS) HAS BEEN OBTAINED
BY ADDING 10 WITH 41 PARTS (THE HEIGHT
OF THE EIGHT-STOURED BUILDING)

THE NINE-STORYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXXVII

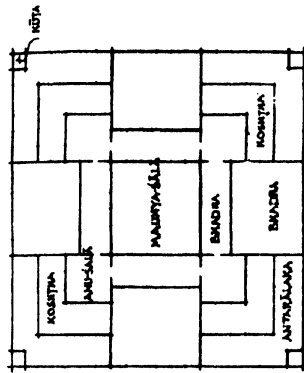
SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

NOTE:—

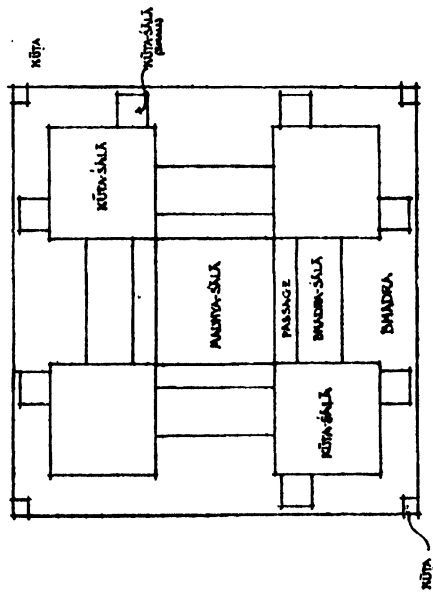
FIG. 1. SAUBH-KANTA-SMALL TYPE. FIG. 2. VIJAYA-KANTA-LARGE TYPE.

FIGS. VYANITA-INTERMEDIATE TYPE.



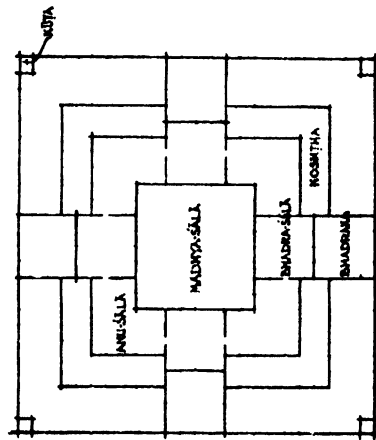
PLAN WITH 20 PARTS

FIG. 1



PLAN WITH 27 PARTS

FIG. 2



PLAN WITH 24 PARTS

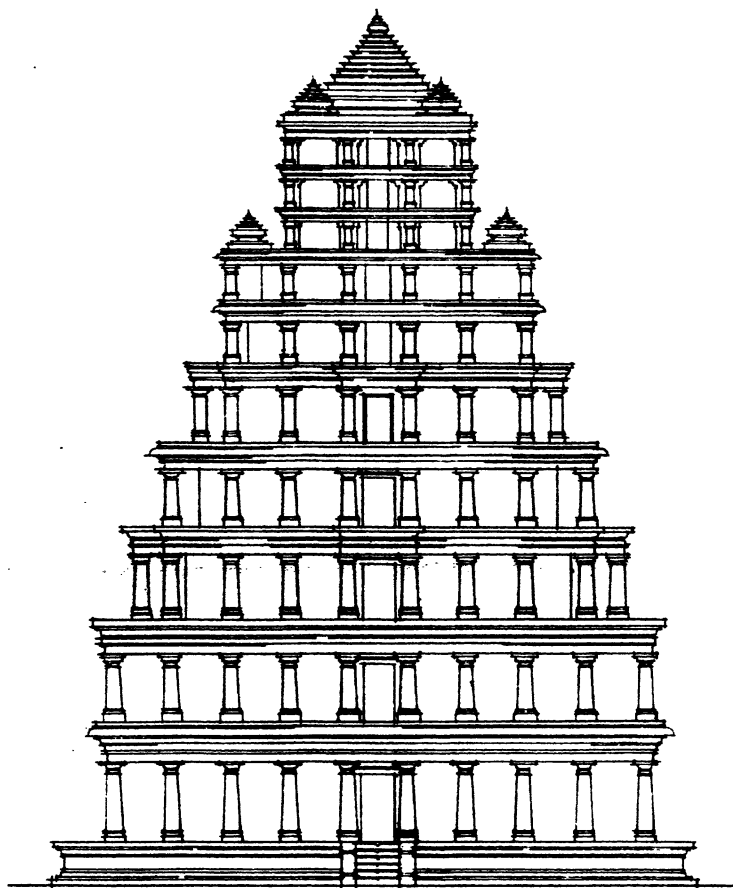
FIG. 3

THE TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVIII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN
DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.



ELEVATION

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 63 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

THE TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVIII

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

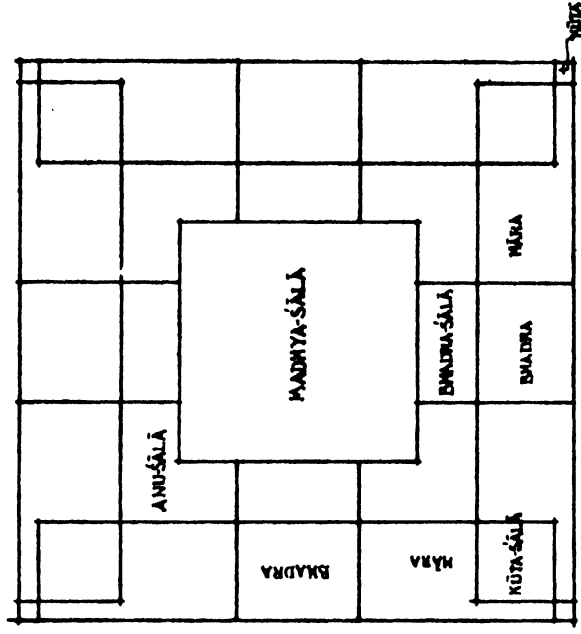
NOTE:—

THE OTHER TYPES NOT DRAWN VARY

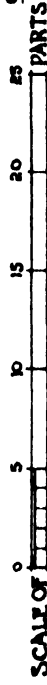
ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

THE IDEA OF KŪṬA-SĀLA HAS BEEN TAKEN

FROM THE PLANS OF NINE-STOREYED
BUILDINGS (CHAP. XXVII.)



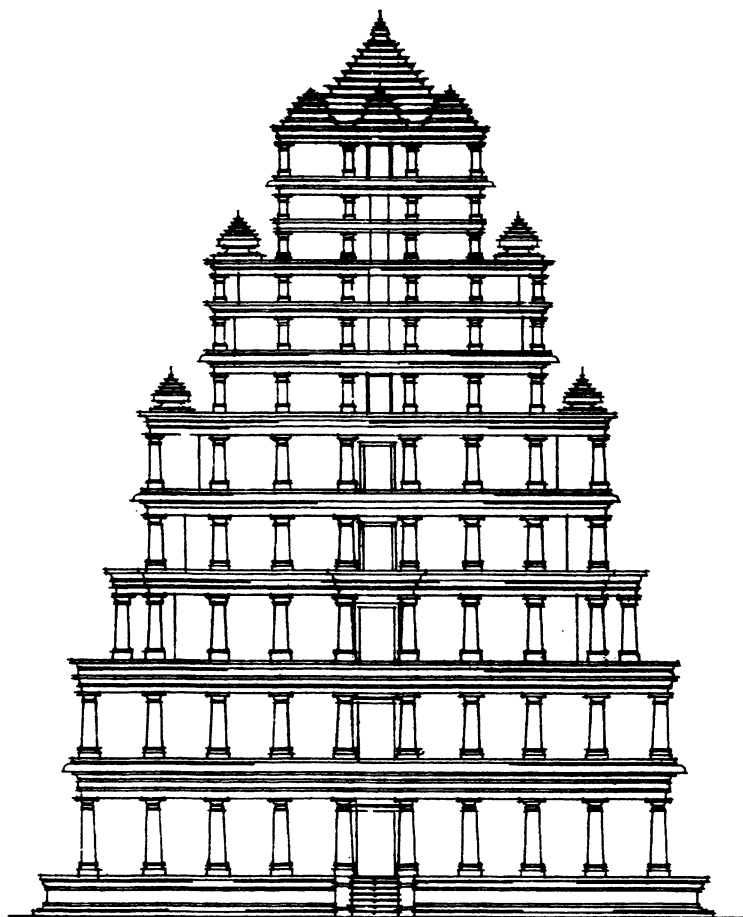
BHAVANAKĀNTA TYPE
OF 28 PARTS ONLY



THE ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIX. THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH.

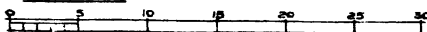
NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
 AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION
 IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.



ELEVATION.

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 74 PARTS

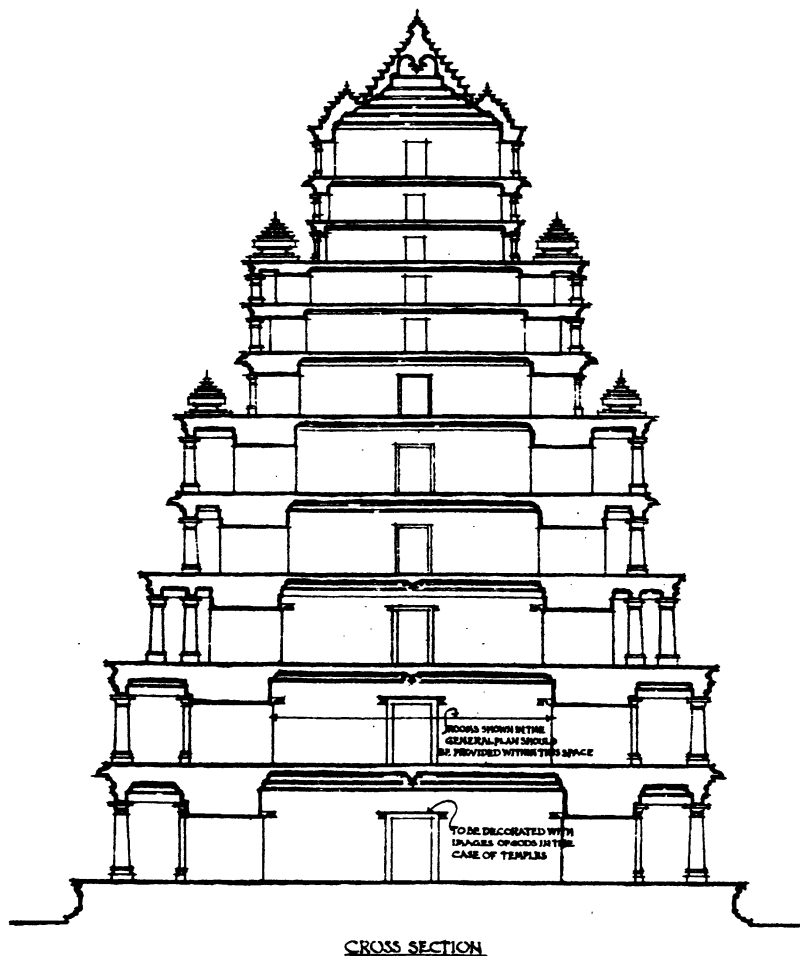
SCALE OF  PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXXIX THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 74 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE ELEVEN-STORIED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIX. SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

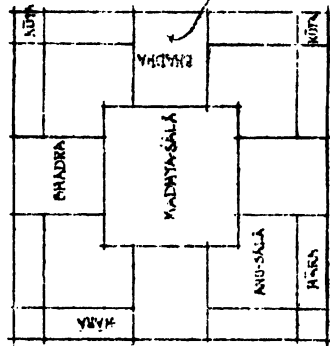
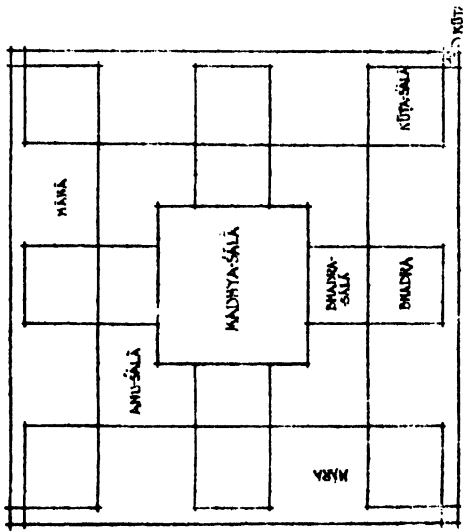
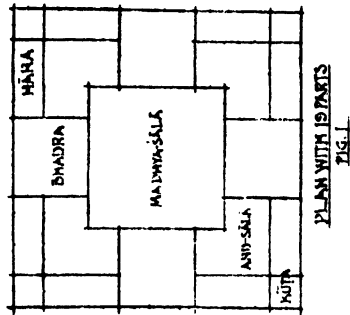
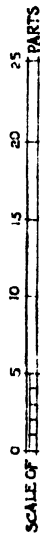
NOTE:—

FIG. 1.—SAMVAT-KANTA, SMALL TYPE.

FIG. 2.—VARS-KANTA, INTERMEDIATE TYPE.

FIG. 3.—CHAKRA-KANTA, LARGE TYPE.

OTHER TYPES NOT DRAWN VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS.

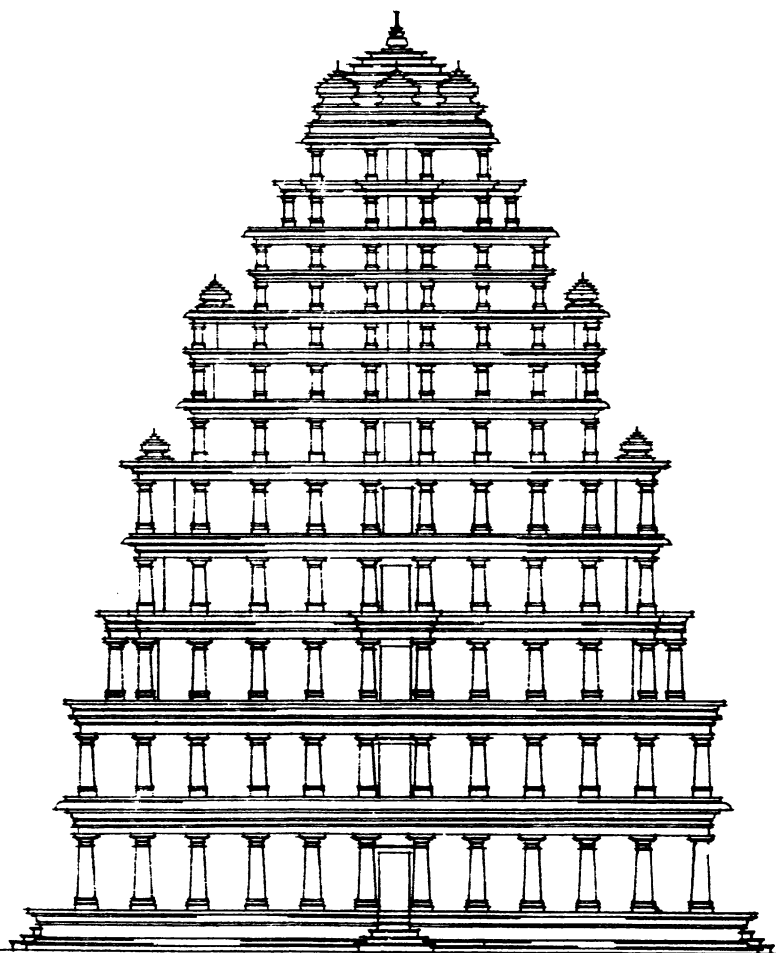


THE PLAN PRESENTS
THE "MADHYA-SALA" WHICH
CANNOT BE DIVIDED INTO
ANY OTHER PARTS, BUT
THE OTHER PARTS ARE
THESE OF OTHER
KINDS.

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS.— CHAPTER XXX THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE.—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS
TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT
DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.



ELEVATION.

HEIGHT = 1/2 BREADTH

= 12 PARTS.

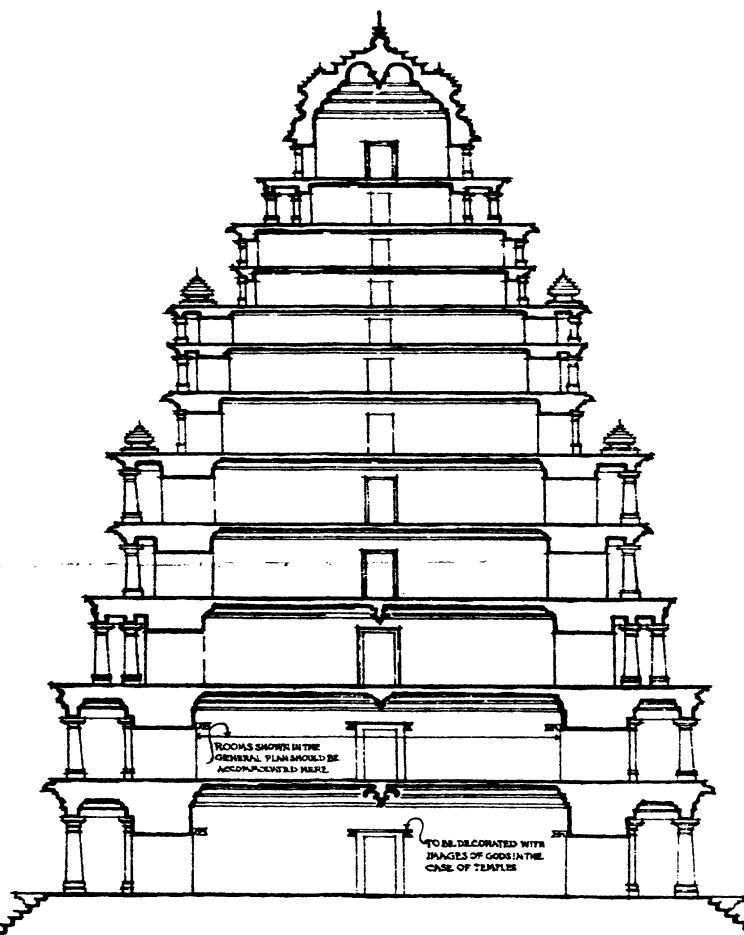
SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS.—CHAPTER XXX

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE-2-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE, THE
THIRD AND FIFTH FLOORS SHOULD ALSO BE DE-
CORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS.



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = 126 FEET
= 75 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

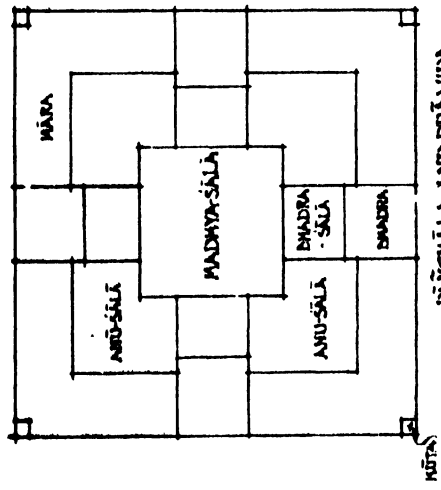
THE TWELVE-STOREY BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE 1.

FIG. 1 SMALL SIZE — 25 PARTS

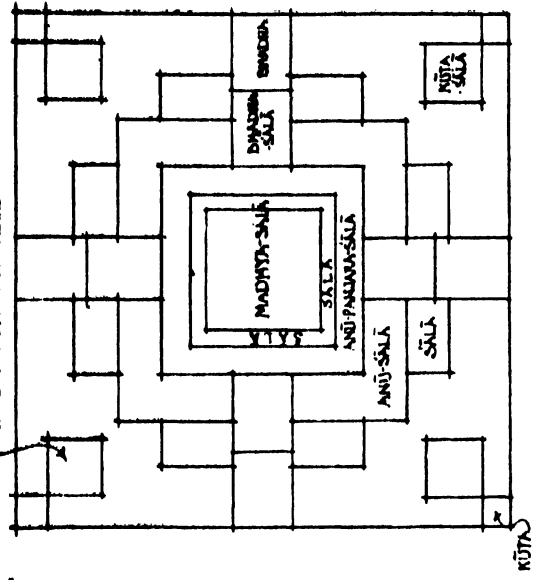
FIG. 2 INTERMEDIATE SIZE — 50 PARTS

SCALE 1" = 1' 6" OF PARTS



PĀNCHĀŚĀLĀ AND DRĀVĪDĀ
 FIG. 1

THE IDEA OF KŪṬA-SĀLĀ HAS BEEN
 TAKEN FROM PREVIOUS PLANS



VIRĀṬA-KĀNTĀ
 FIG. 2

THE TWELVE-STORYED BUILDINGS.—CHAPTER XXXX
SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE:-

FIG. 1 INTERMEDIATE SIZE 33 PARTS

FIG. 2 !INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 34 PARTS

SCALE 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 OF PARTS

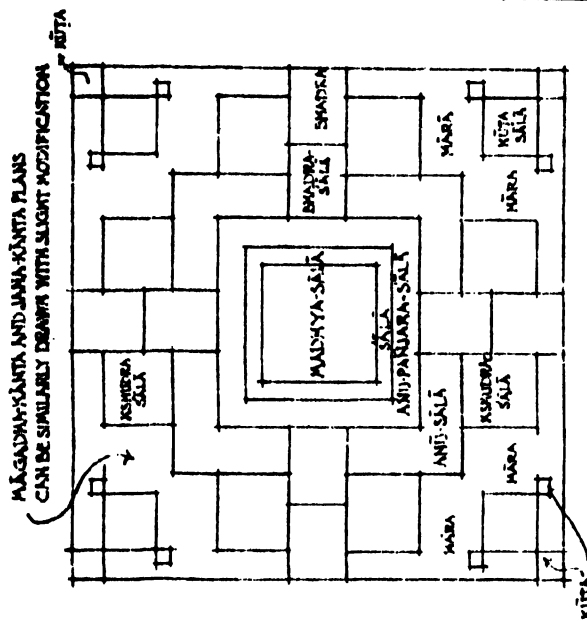
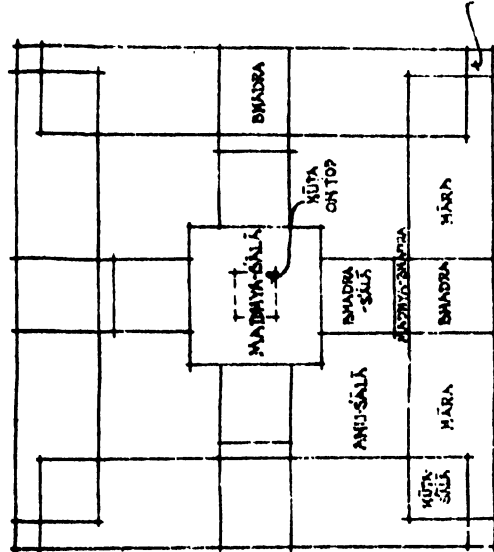


FIG. 2

S. C. MUKHERJI.



KÄILINGA-KÄNTÄ
FIG:1

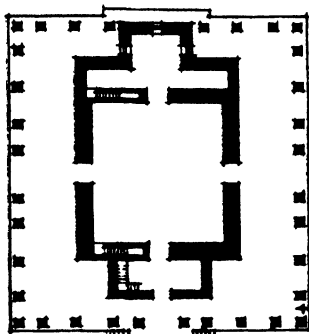
TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX

STEPS AND STAIRCASES

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 FOOT

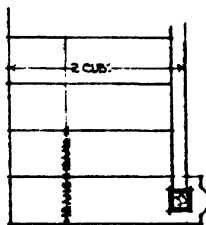
NOTE:

THERE ARE OTHER TYPES OF STAIRS
SUCH AS THOSE FOR TANKS AND MOUNTAINS.
THEY ARE TO BE DESIGNED SIMILARLY.

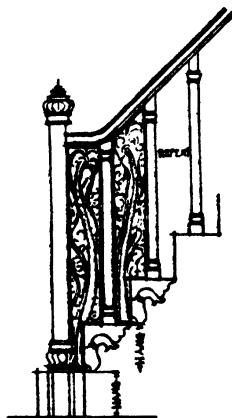


STEPS HERE AND
AS SHOWN DOTTED

PLAN SHOWING VARIOUS POSITIONS
OF STAIRS AND STAIRCASES
FIXED STAIRCASE



PLAN

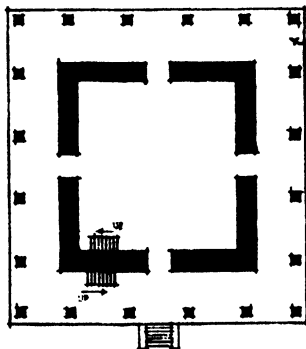


SIDE ELEVATION

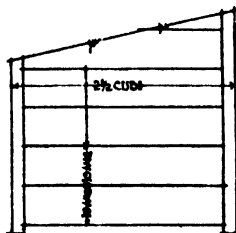
FIXED STAIRCASE

NOTE:

THE GENERAL PLANS ARE
NOT TO SCALE.



PLAN SHOWING POSSIBLE POSITIONS
OF MOVABLE STAIRCASES



PLAN

MOVABLE STAIRCASE




SECTION

THE GATE HOUSES AND WINDOWS

CHAPTER XXXIII

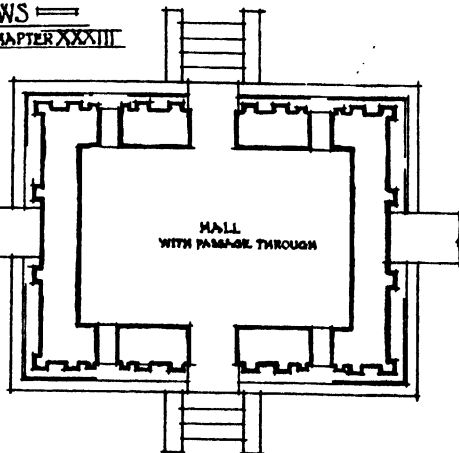
NOTE:-

ALL THESE GATE HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR
TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.
IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA
SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS
THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES.

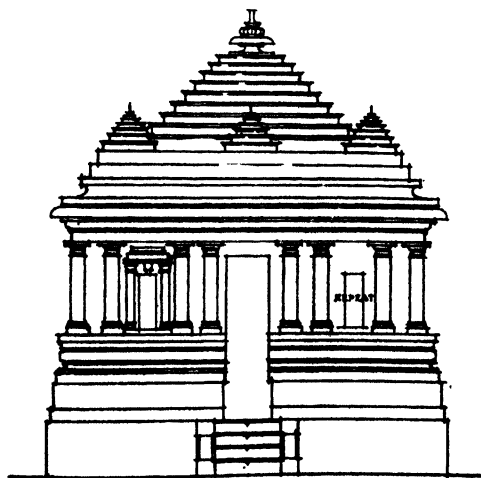
SCALE OF  FEET

LENGTH (IN PLAN) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ WIDTH
HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = $\frac{1}{2}$ WIDTH

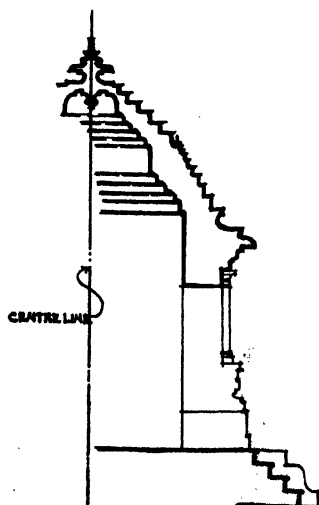
DVĀRA-SŌBHĀ TYPE OF GOPURA FOR THE INNERMOST ENCLOSURE



PLAN



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS—CHAPTER XXXIII.

SHEET NO. CIII

DVĀRA-SĀLĀ TYPE FOR THE SECOND COURT.

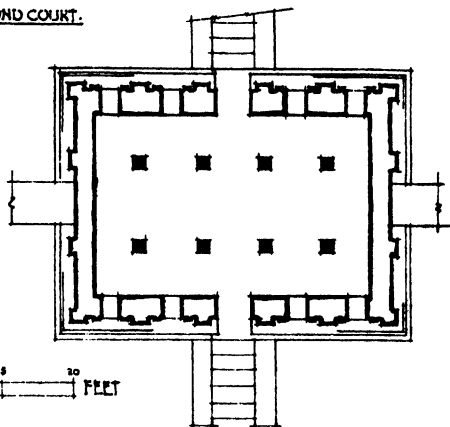
LENGTH (IN PLAN) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ WIDTH

HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = $1\frac{1}{4}$ WIDTH

NOTE:—

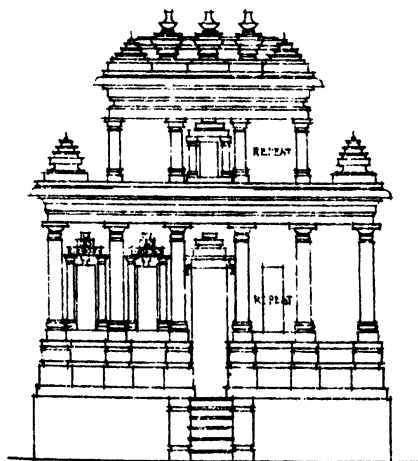
ALL THESE GATE-HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR
TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURAS
SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF
STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT NOT
SO IN TEMPLES.

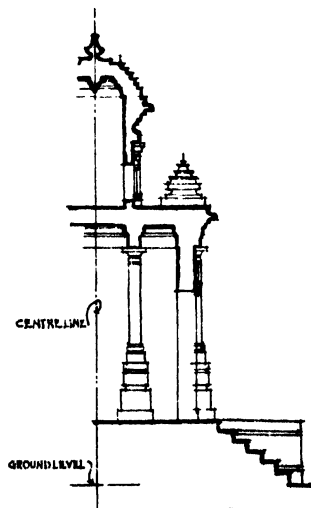


SCALE OF FEET

PLAN



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

THE GATE HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII

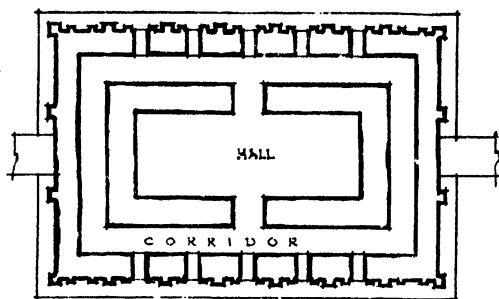
SHEET NO. CIV

IVĀRA-PRĀSĀDA TYPE FOR THE THIRD COURT

LENGTH (IN PLAN) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ WIDTH
HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = $1\frac{1}{4}$ WIDTH

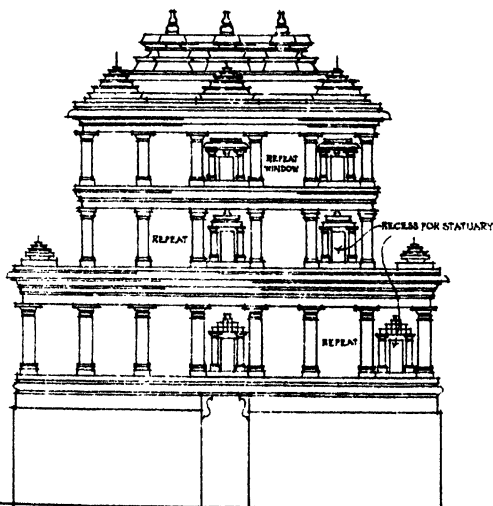
NOTE :-

ALL THESE GATEHOUSES ARE BOTH FOR
TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.
IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA
SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF
STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE BUT
NOT SO IN TEMPLES.

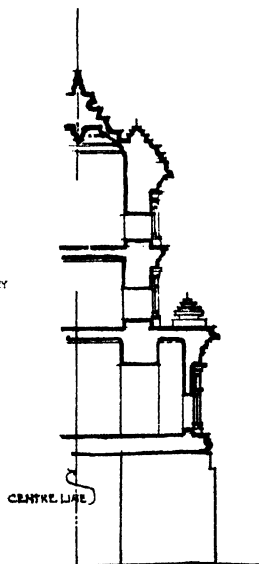


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 FEET



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

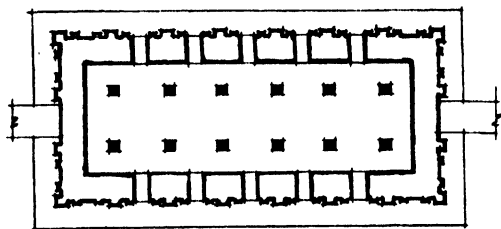
THE GATE HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII

DVĀRA-HARMYA TYPE FOR THE FOURTH COURT

LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 2 WIDTH
 HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = $2\frac{1}{4}$ WIDTH

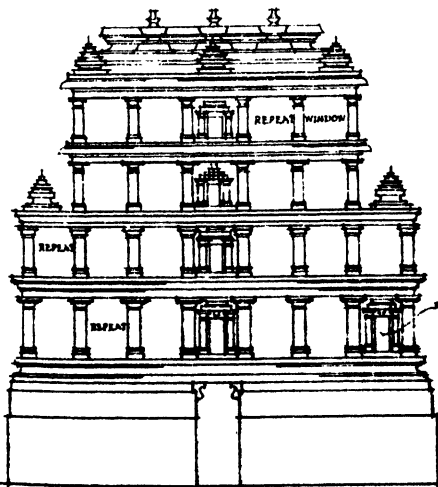
NOTE:-

ALL THESE GATE HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR
 TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
 IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA
 SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF
 STORIES THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE BUT
 NOT SO IN TEMPLES

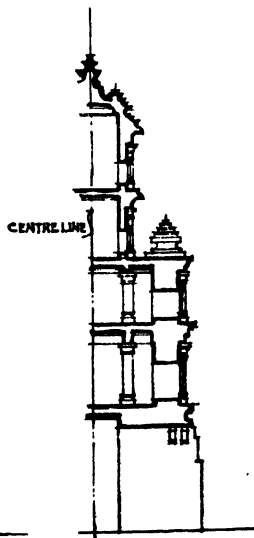


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF $\frac{1}{16}$ 0 5 10 15 20 FEET



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII
MAHĀ-GOPURA TYPE FOR THE FIFTH COURT

SHEET NO. CVI

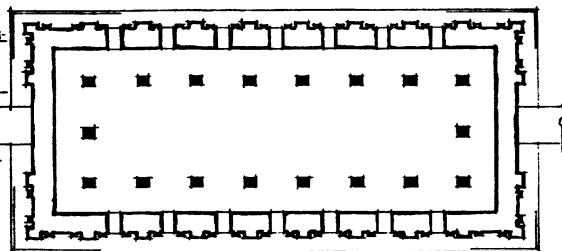
LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 2 WIDTH
 HEIGHT (ON ELEVATION) = 2 1/4 WIDTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE GATE-HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS —

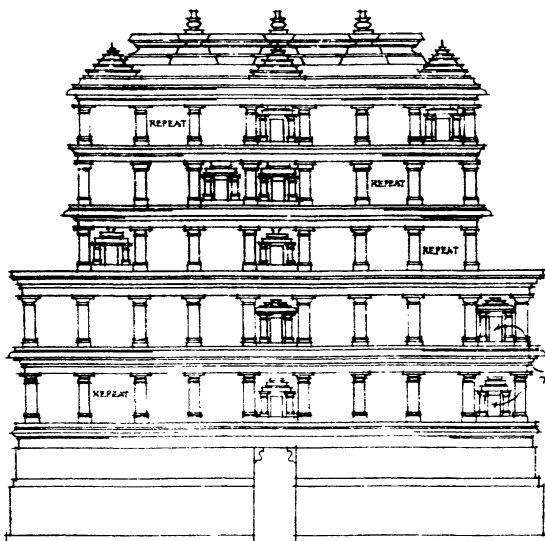
IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES.

THE GATE-HOUSES MAY BE UP TO 17 OR 18 STOREYS IN HEIGHT

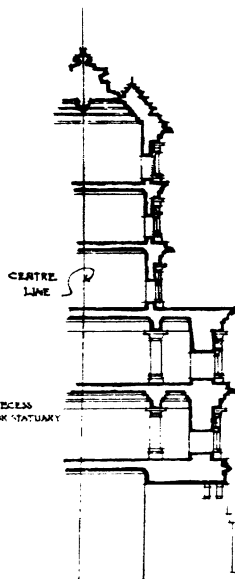


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF FEET



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

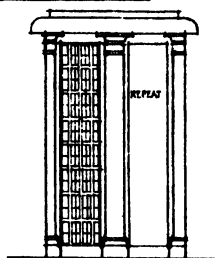
THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII.

WINDOWS FOR TEMPLES, KINGS, BRĀHMINS, VAISYAS AND ŚŪDRAS

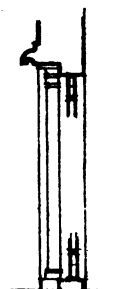
NOTE:—

THE WINDOW OPENINGS HAVE BEEN DIVIDED INTO
64 RECTANGULAR UNITS AND THE JALIS HAVE MAINLY
BEEN DESIGNED ON THOSE UNITS.

THE WINDOW-JALIS FOR TEMPLES AND PALACES MAY BE OF
AN ELABORATE CREEPER PATTERN ALSO



ELEVATION



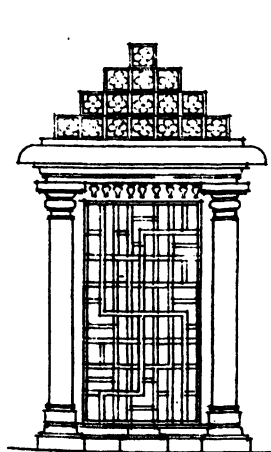
SECTION

SCALE OF 1/4" = 1' 0"

WINDOW FOR VAISYAS AND ŚŪDRAS



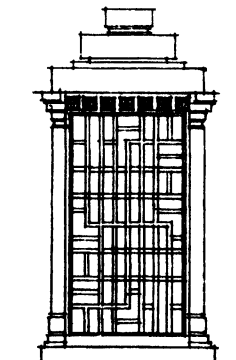
PLAN



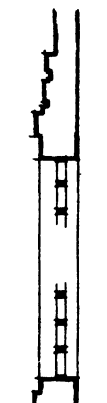
ELEVATION



SECTION

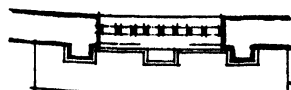


ELEVATION



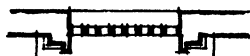
SECTION

WINDOWS FOR TEMPLES, KINGS AND BRĀHMINS



PLAN

WOOD MOULDING
ABOVE

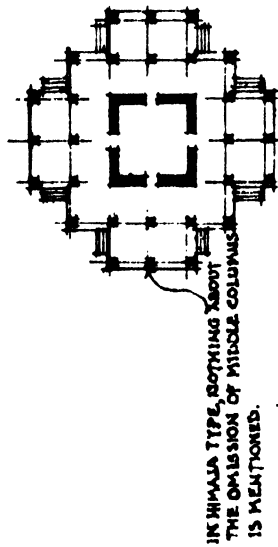


PLAN

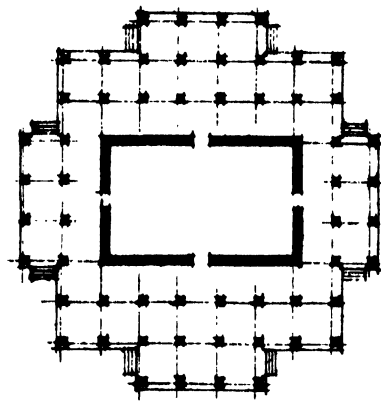
THE PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV.

NOTE:—

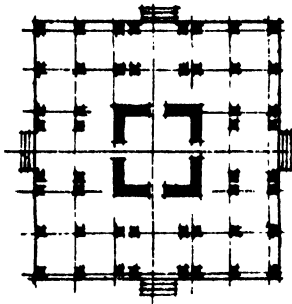
THE PAVILIONS HIRAJA, NISHADAJA, VINDHYAJA
SHOULD BE BUILT IN FRONT OF A MAIN EDIFICE.



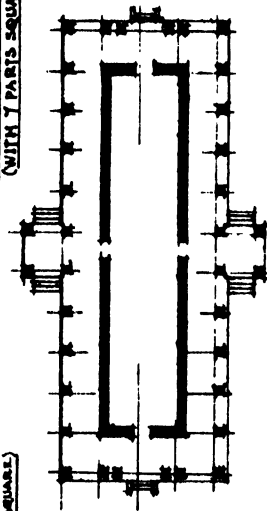
HIRAJA PAVILION
(WITH 4 PARTS SQUARE)



VINDHYAJA PAVILION
(WITH 7 PARTS SQUARE)



NISHADAJA PAVILION
(WITH 6 PARTS SQUARE)

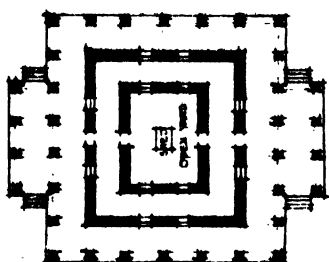


MERUTJA PAVILION (6x4 PARTS)
(TO BE USED AS A SPACE ROOM OF A LIBRARY)

THE PAVILIONS—CHAPTER XXXIV

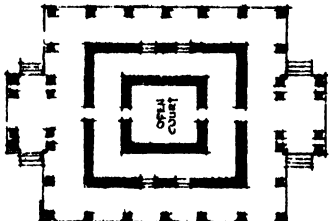
NOTE—

1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS
2. THE NUMBER OF PARTS GIVEN BELOW EACH PLAN GENERALLY EXCLUDES VERANDAS AND PORTICO



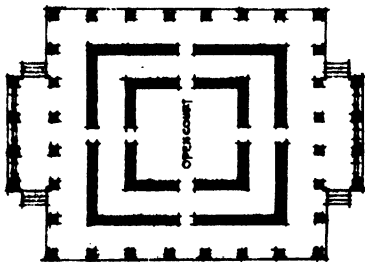
DUSHPA PAVILION

4 BY 8 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAS



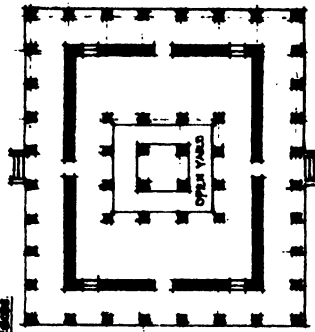
PADMKA PAVILION

5 PARTS SQUARE - TO BE USED AS KITCHEN PRECINCT



SHADRA PAVILION

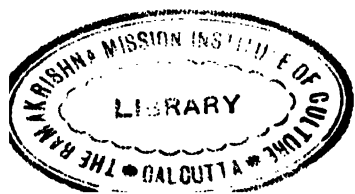
3 PARTS SQUARE TO BE USED AS WATER-TOUR



URUTA PAVILION

8 BY 7 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAS

S. C. MUKHERJEE

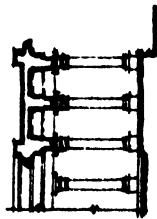


THE PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV

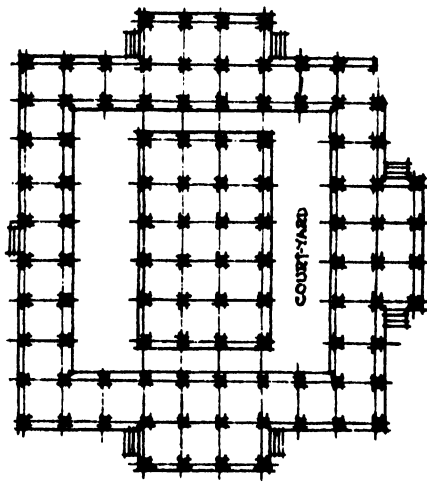
NOTE 1—

1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS.

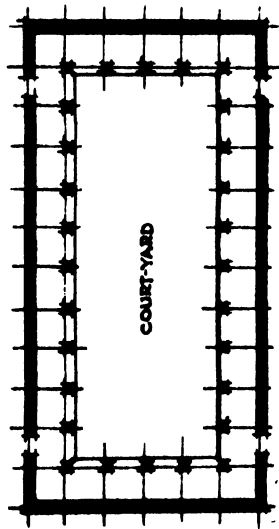
2. IN KĪLA-DHĀRANA PLANS EACH UNIT OF DIVISION REPRESENTS 2 PARTS.



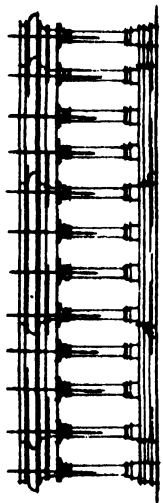
PART SECTION



ASSEMBLY HALL
OF 100 COLUMNS, 9 PARTS SQUARE.



KĪLA-DHĀRANA PAVILION
24 BY 12 PARTS, 70 FEET USED AS A CORNER.

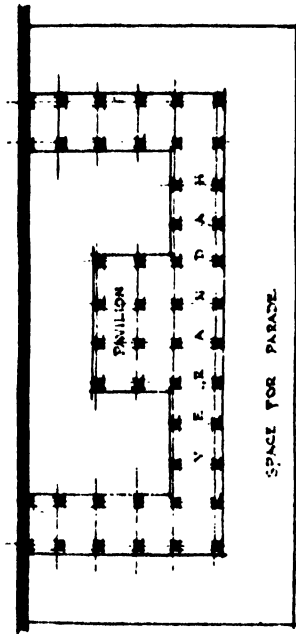


CONJECTURAL ELEVATION OF THE HALL

THE PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV

NOTE:—

1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS



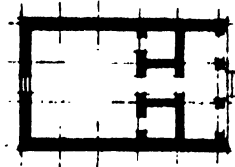
DROHA PAVILION

IS BY 7 PARTS, TO BE USED AS A PLACE FOR FIGHTING



DHANADHIPA PAVILION

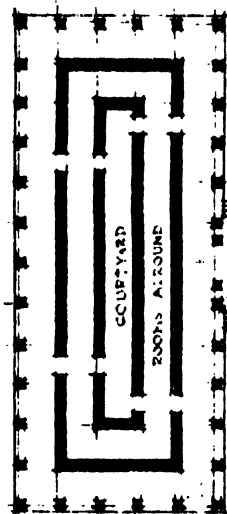
3 BY 4 PARTS INCLUDING PLAZA



TREASURY

FOR KSHATRIYAS ETC.
5 BY 3 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJEE



DHANYAGARA PAVILION FOR GENERAL

10 BY 3 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAH AND PORCH



VIJAYA PAVILION

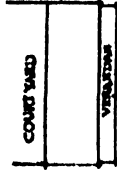
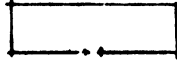
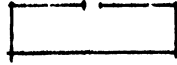
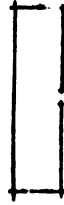
4 BY 2 PARTS EXCLUDING PORCH ETC.
USED FOR WEDDING ETC.

THE STOREYED MANSIONS — CHAPTER XXXV

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE—

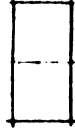
THE OTHER FIVE VARIETIES OF DANDAKA-SALA
NOT DRAWN VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



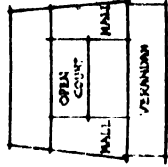
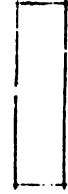
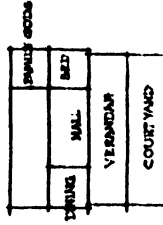
DANDAKA-SALA
(FIRST TYPE)



DANDAKA-SALA
(THIRD TYPE)



PANDI-SALA
DANDAKA CLASS
(SECOND TYPE)



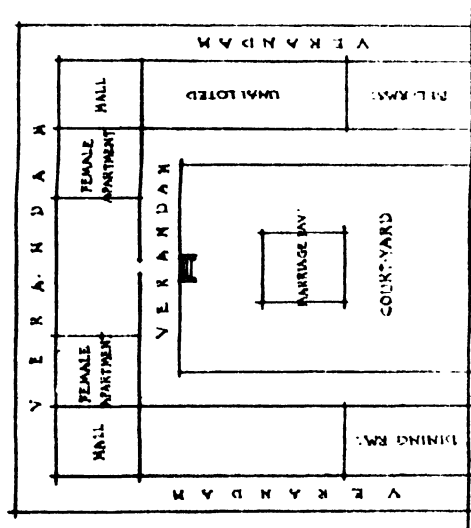
DANDAKA-SALA
(FIFTH TYPE)

PLAN SHOWING THE VARIOUS POSITIONS
OF DOORS IN DANDAKA TYPE

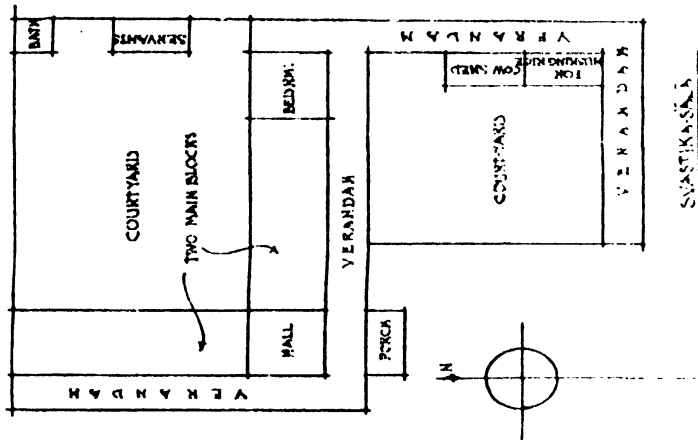
THE STOREYED MANSIONS, — CHAPTER XXXV.
SVASTIKA AND MAULIKA TYPES

NOTE :-

THE TWO TYPES OF MAULIKASALA AND THE SECOND TYPE OF SWASTIKASALA (NOT DRUM) VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS AND IN SIZE.



MAJLIS-UL-ULAMA



SYNOPSIS

SECRET

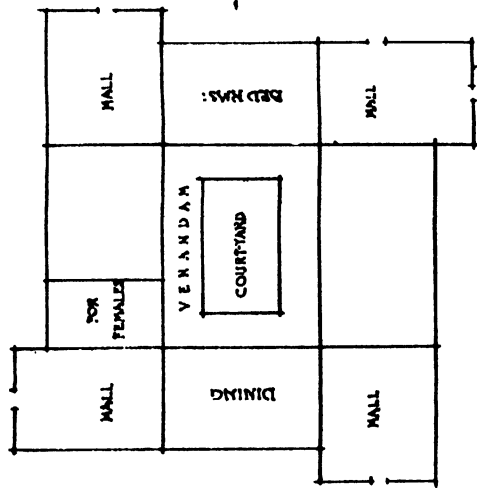
THE STOREYED MANSIONS.— CHAPTER XXXV

CHATURĀLAYA AND SARVATOBHĀURA TYPES

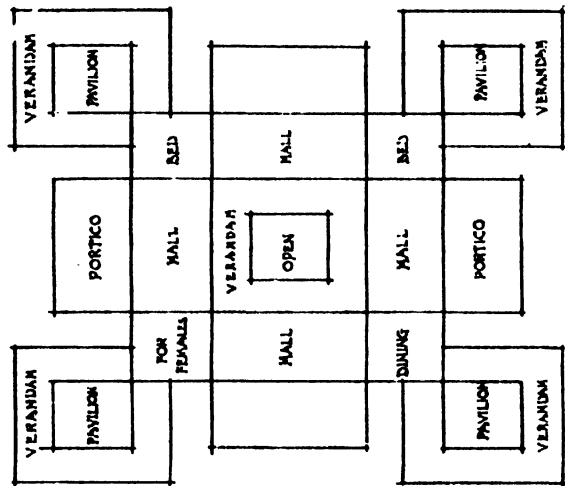
NOTE:—

THE OTHER VARIETIES OF THESE TWO TYPES VARY ONLY IN ARCH DETAILS

SCALE OF 1" = 12' PARTS



CHATURĀLAYA

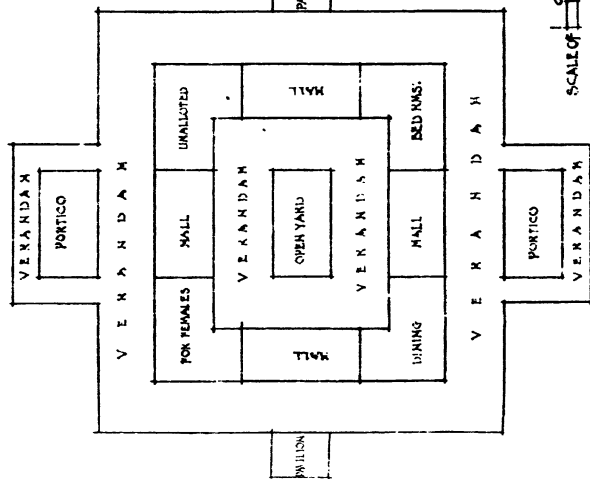
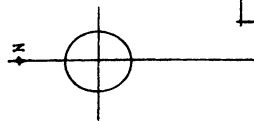


SARVATO-BHĀURA

THE STOREYED MANSIONS—CHAPTER XXXV— VARDHAMANA MANSIONS..

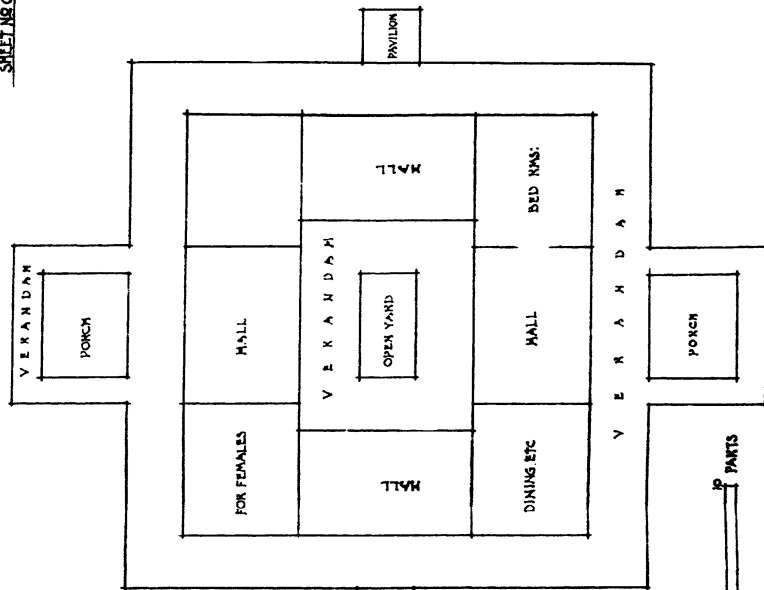
NOTE:—

THE OTHER TYPES OF VARDHAMANA MANSIONS.
WANT ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



VARDHAMANA MANSION
(FIRST TYPE)..

SHEET NO CXVI



VARDHAMANA MANSION
(THIRD TYPE)..

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE DOORS — CHAPTER XXXIX

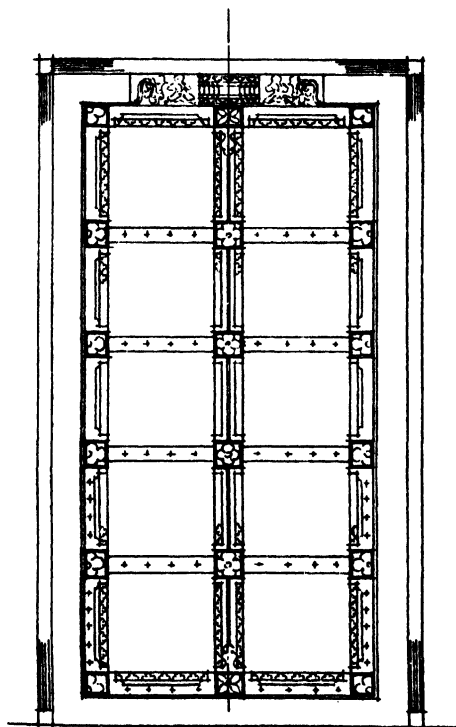
SMALL TYPE ~ SCALE 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

HEIGHT = 9 PARTS AND BREADTH = 3 PARTS

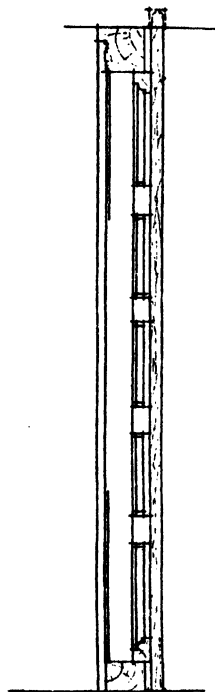
NOTE:-

CHAPTER XXXVIII GIVES ONLY THE POSITIONS
OF DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

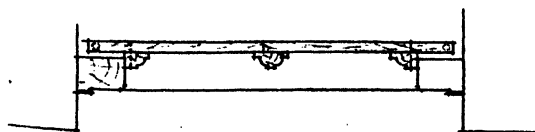
SHEET NO CXVII



ELEVATION



SECTION



PLAN

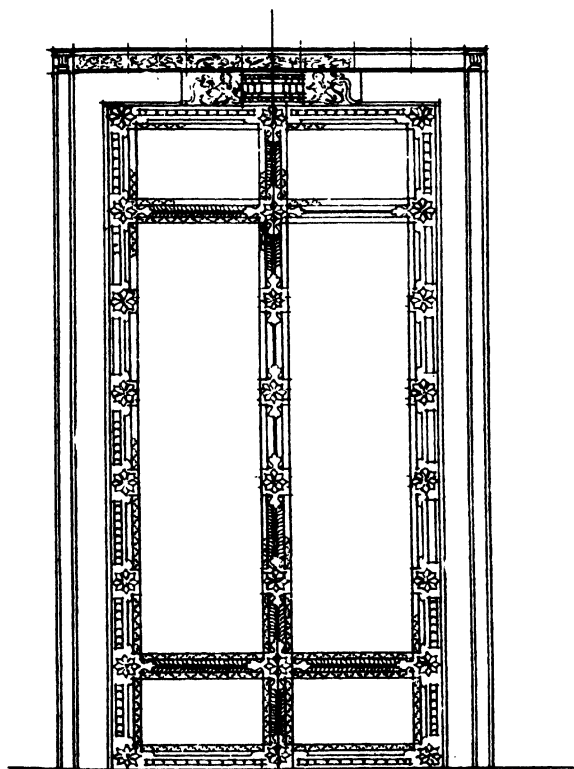
THE DOORS — CHAPTER XXXIX

INTERMEDIATE TYPE — SCALE 1/4" = 1' 0"

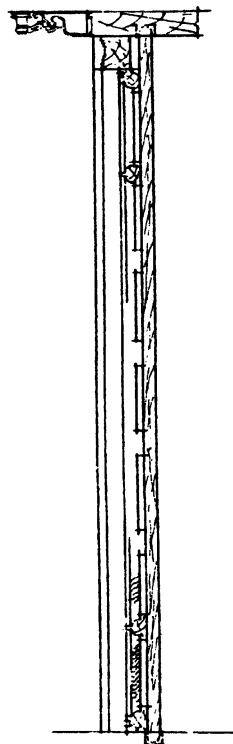
BREADTH = 5 PARTS HEIGHT = 9 PARTS

NOTE:-

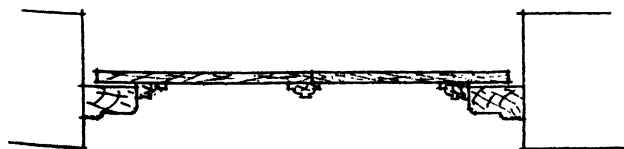
CHAPTER XXXVIII GIVES ONLY POSITIONS OF
DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



ELEVATION



SECTION



PLAN

THE ROYAL PALACES — CHAPTER XI FOR MANDALESA KINGS

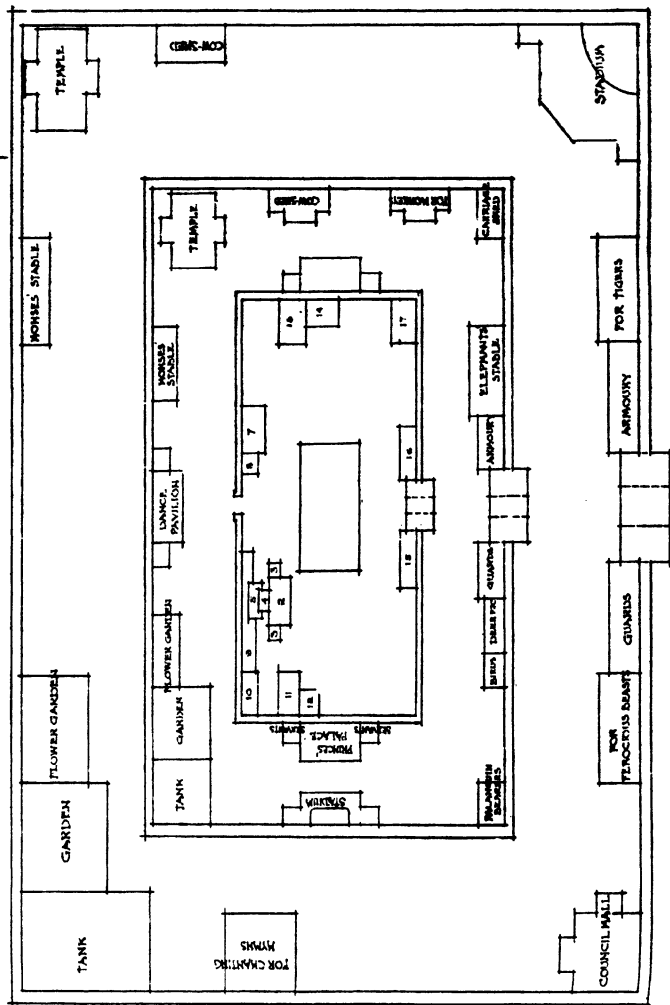
DEADTA = 107 DANDIS, LENGTH = 1/4 BREADTH.

SCALE 1/8 INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FEET.

SHEET NO. CXXVI

REFERENCES FOR
THE FIRST COURT.

1. BRUNNA PITH
2. PALACE PROPER
3. KITCHEN
4. DINING
5. KITCHEN
6. FEMALE ATTENDANTS
7. FEMALE ATTENDANTS
8. JEWEL ROOM
9. PALACE GARDEN
10. TANK
11. STORE
12. TREASURY
13. CARRIAGE SHED
14. BANDER
15. STABLES
16. GUARDS
17. MATERNITY HOUSE

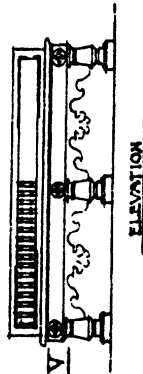


BED-STEADS, COUCHES AND

SWINGS — CHAPTER XLIV

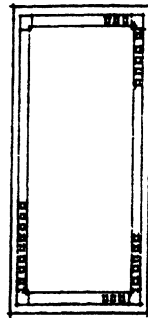
SCALE 1/2 INCH = 1 FOOT.

SHEET NO. CXXVII

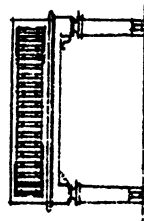


ELEVATION

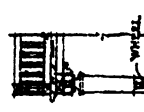
BED-STEAD FOR GODS



PLAN



ELEVATION



PART SECTION

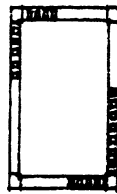


PART ELEVATION

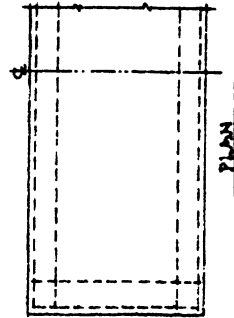


PART SECTION

BED-STEAD FOR CHILDREN

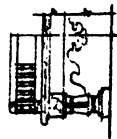


PLAN



PLAN

BED-STEAD FOR MEN SPECIALLY FOR BRAMMINS.

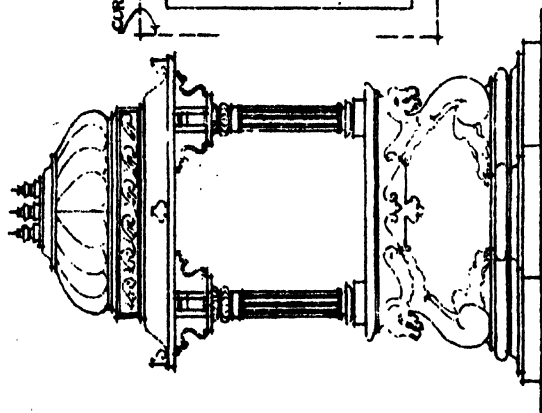


SECTION

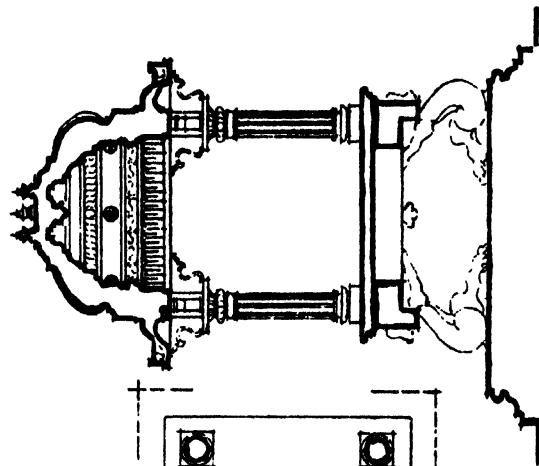
S. C. MUMFORD.

THE THRONES — CHAPTER XLV
FOR HIGHER ORDER OF KINGS SUCH AS
CHAKRAVARTIN AND OTHERS

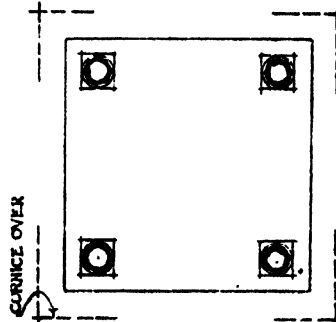
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH = 1 FOOT



ELEVATION



SECTION

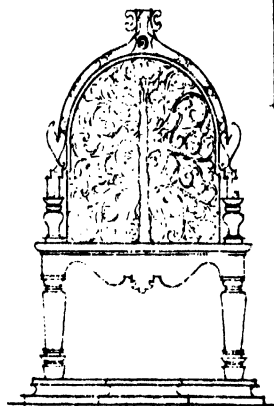


PLAN

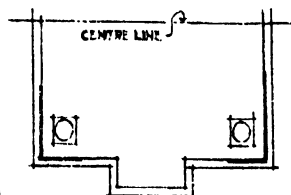
THE THRONES — CHAPTER XLV

FOR LOWER ORDER OF KINGS SUCH AS
MANDALESA AND OTHERS

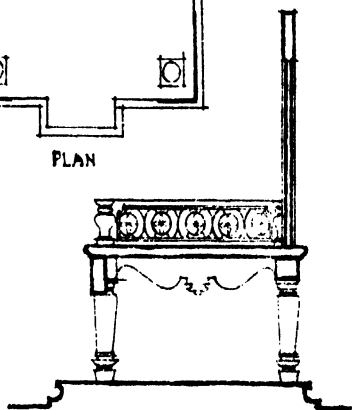
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH = 1 FOOT



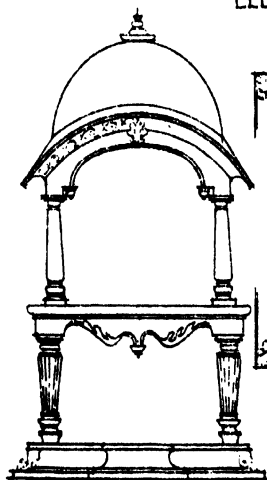
ELEVATION



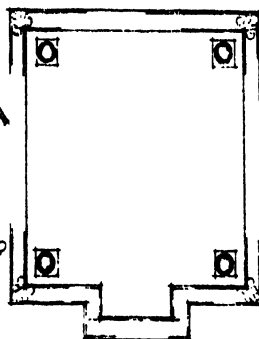
PLAN



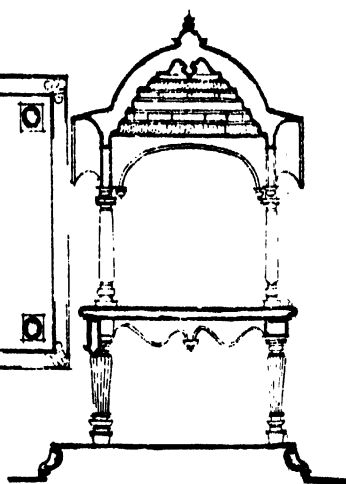
SECTION



ELEVATION



PLAN



SECTION

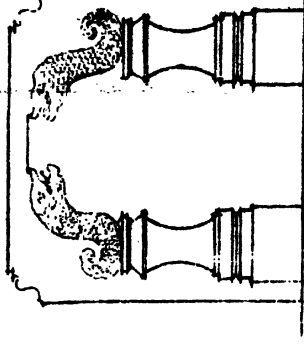
CANOPIED SEAT

ARCHES — CHAPTER XLVI
FROM SUPRAHEMADAGAMA AND RAMAYANA
NOT TO SCALE

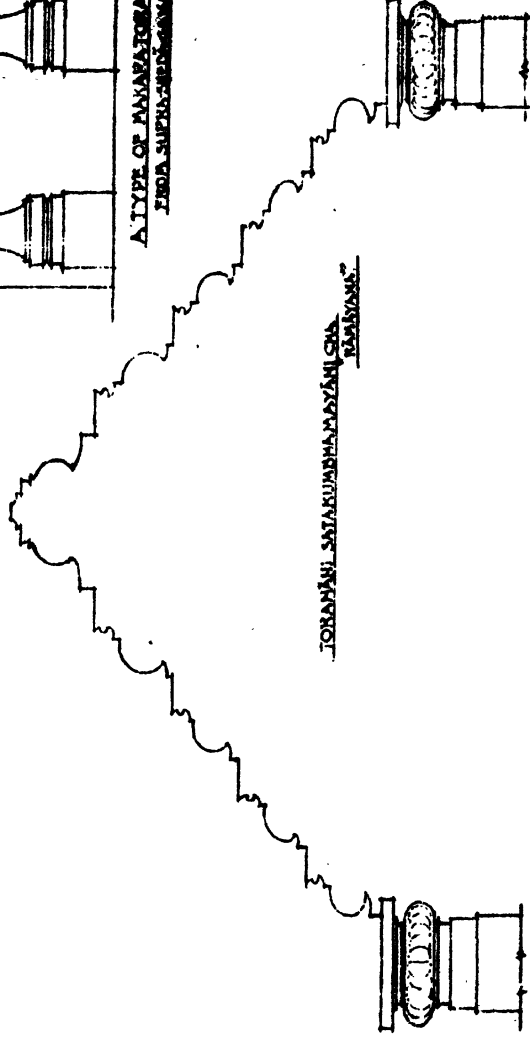
NOTE —

THESE ARE PURELY DECORATIVE ARCHES

SHEET NO. 603210



A TYPE OF KUMARATORANA
FROM SUPRAHEMADAGAMA



TORANANI SATAKUMHARADYANILONA
RAMAYANA

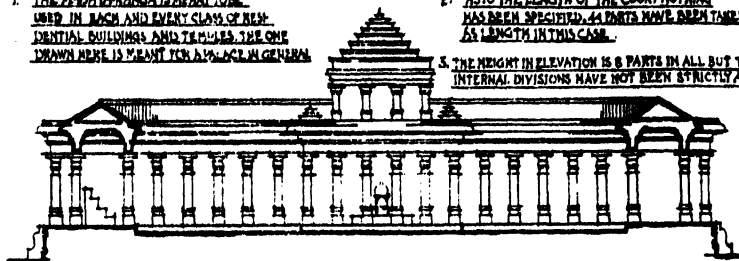
KUMARATORANA
FROM RAMAYANA

THE CENTRAL THEATRE — CHAPTER XLVII

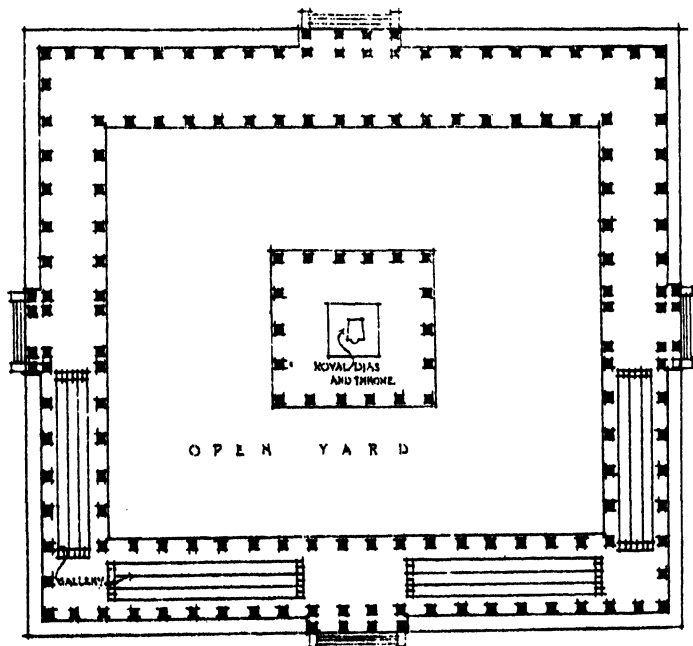
SHEET NO CXXXIV

NOTE:-

1. THE MADHYA-RANGA IS MEANT TO BE USED IN EACH AND EVERY CLASS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND TEMPLES. THE ONE DRAWN HERE IS MEANT FOR A PALACE IN GENERAL.
2. AS TO THE LENGTH OF THE COURT NOTHING HAS BEEN SPECIFIED. 44 PARTS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AS LENGTH IN THIS CASE.
3. THE HEIGHT IN ELEVATION IS 8 PARTS IN ALL BUT THE INTERNAL DIVISIONS HAVE NOT BEEN STRICTLY ADHERED TO.



SECTIONAL ELEVATION

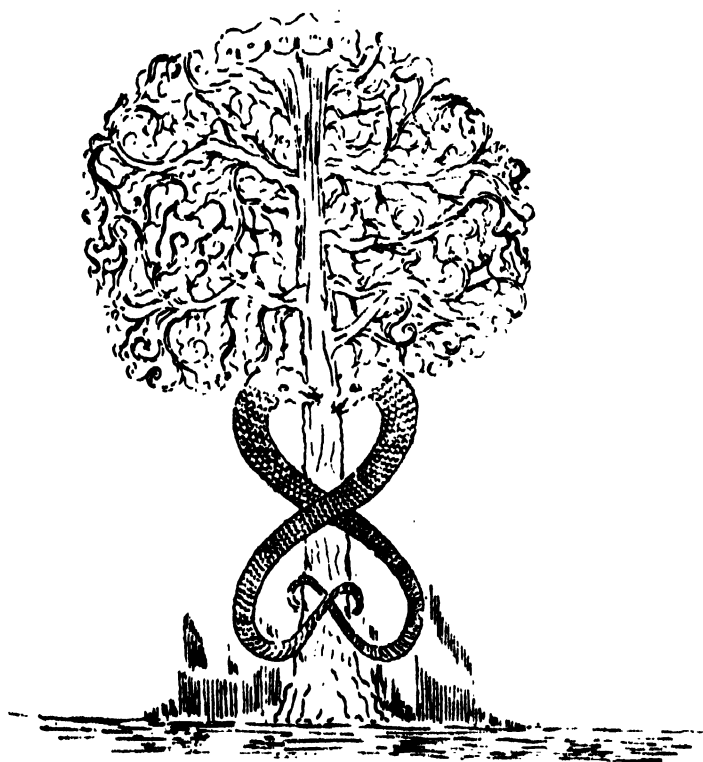


PLAN

SCALE OF 1/11 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

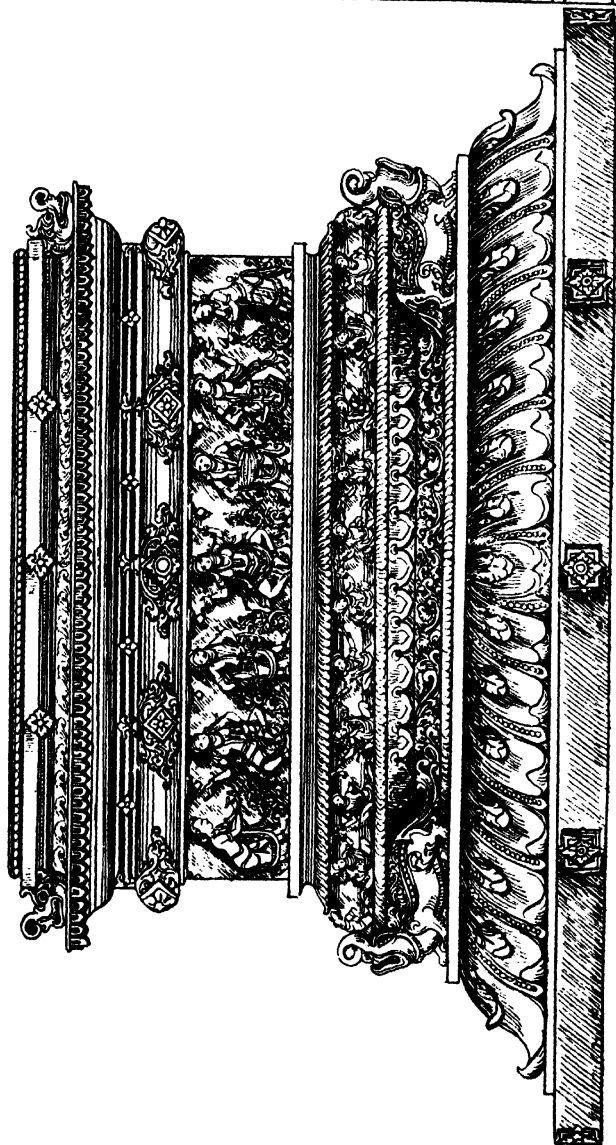
S. C. MUKHERJEE

THE ORNAMENTAL TREE—CHAPTER XEVI
FOR THRONES OF GODS AND KINGS
NOT TO SCALE



and Obedience
asylum in the place
Compass : English Kings
For Gods and Kings and their
THEOLOGY CHURCH. XIA

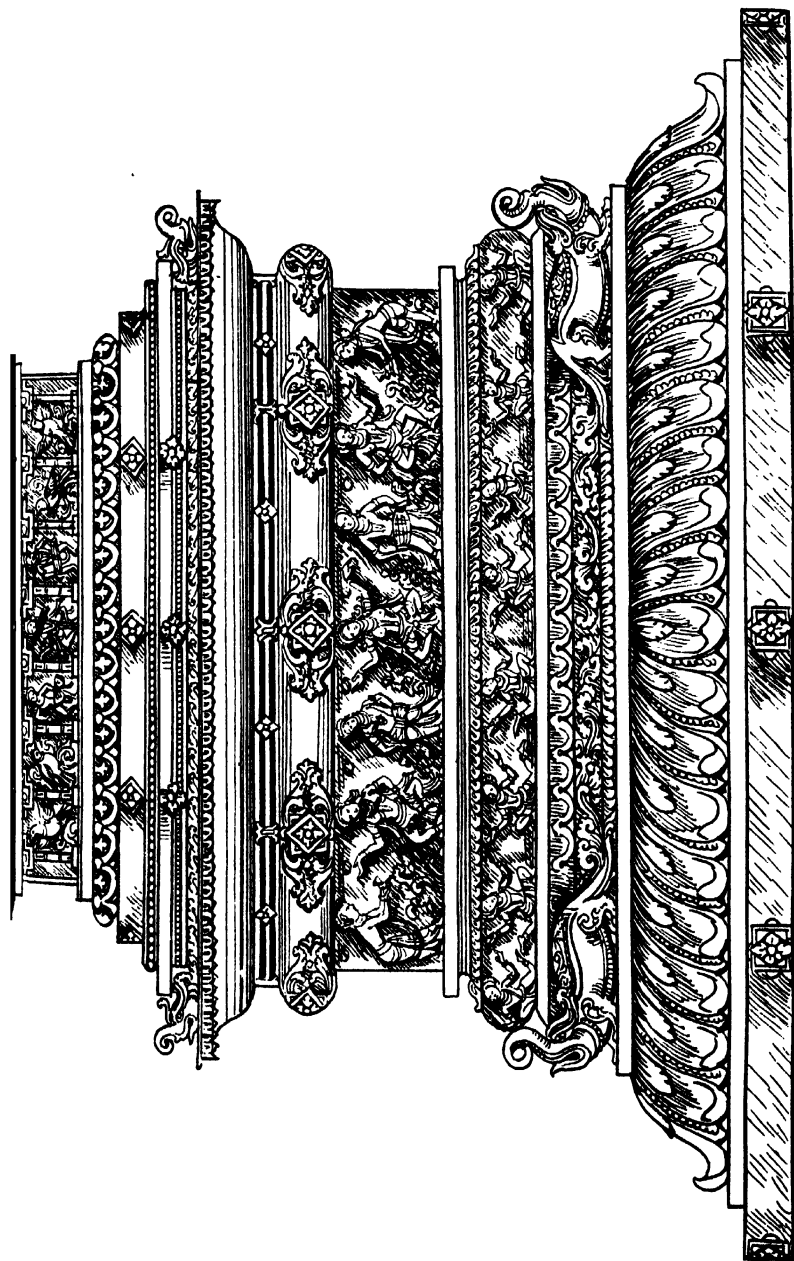
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	12



PADMASANA

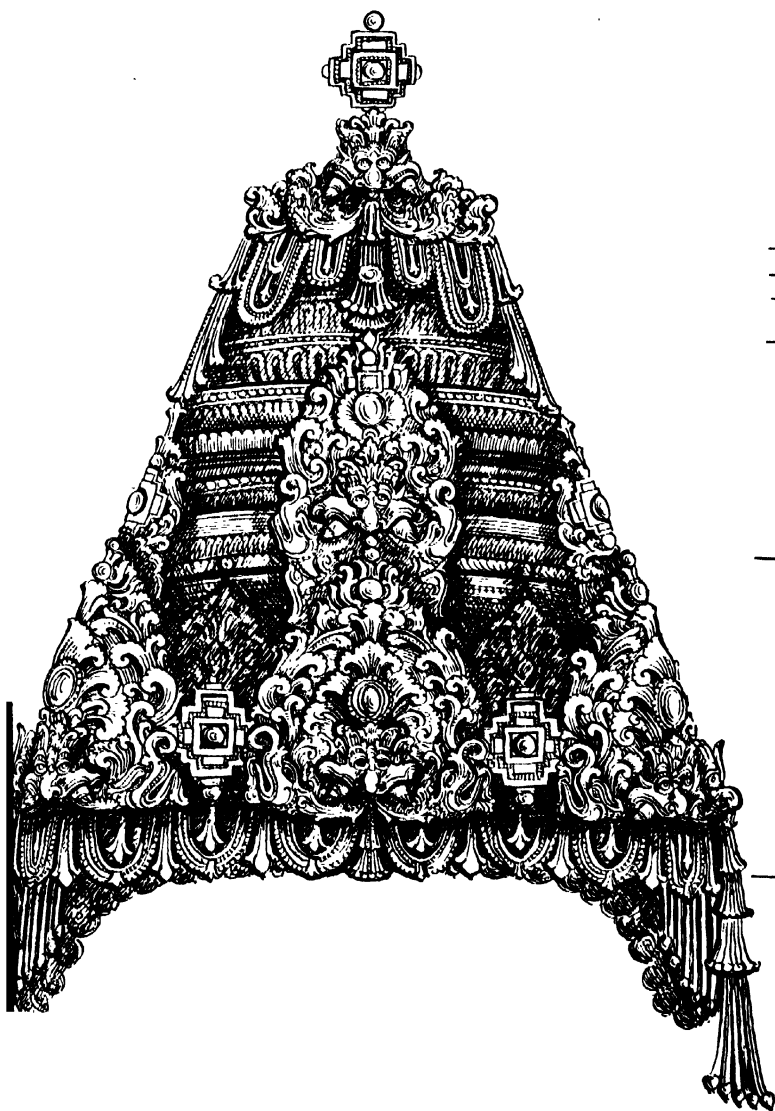
K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

and Ourselves
singing in the land
Comes : Eighteen Kings
For God and King and for
THEOMES—CHURCH. XI



PADMA KESARA

CROWNS—CHAP. XIX
For Gods and Kings and their
Consorts : Fourteen kinds
varying in size, plan
and ornaments

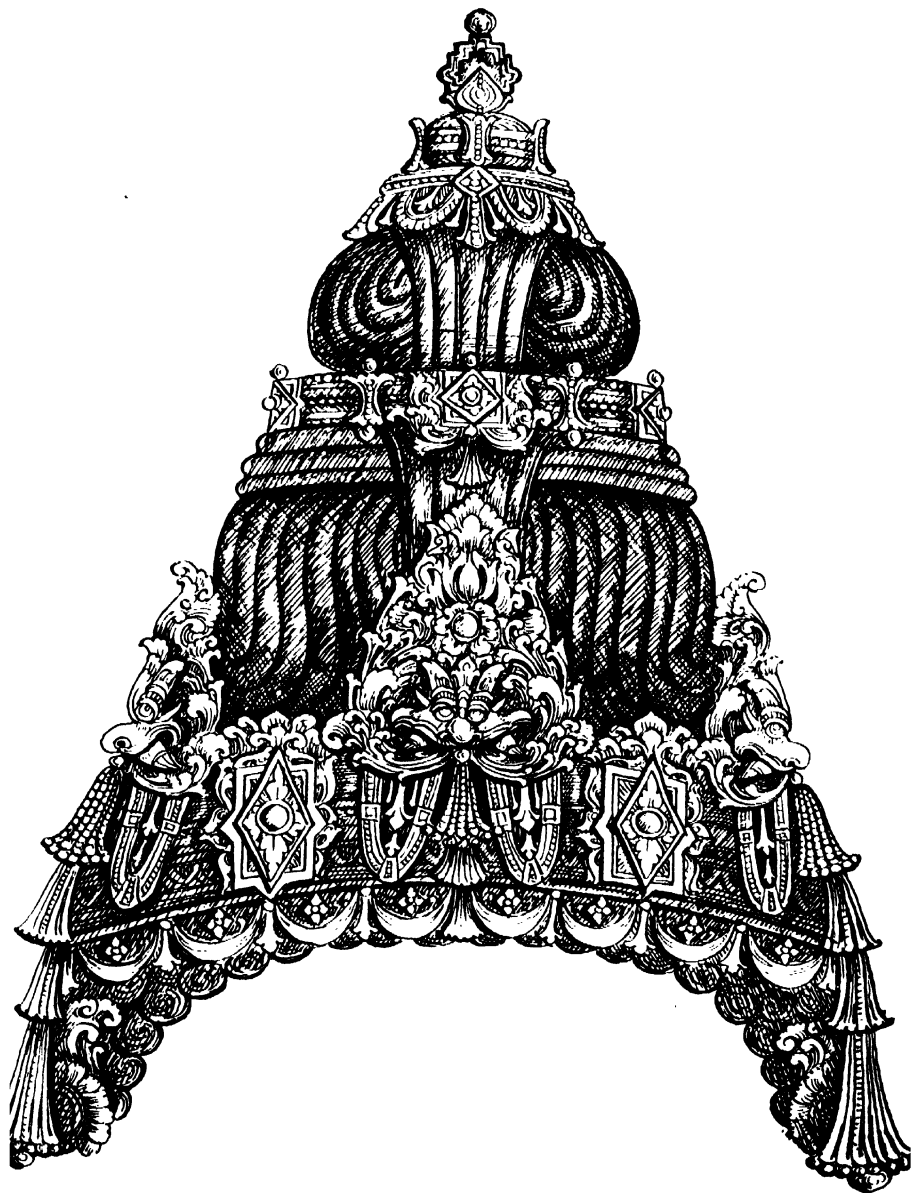


	2	1
		2
	1	3
	$\frac{3}{4}$	4
	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
	$\frac{1}{4}$	6
		7
		8
	6	9
		10
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	9	17
		18
		19
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		21
	21	

JATA

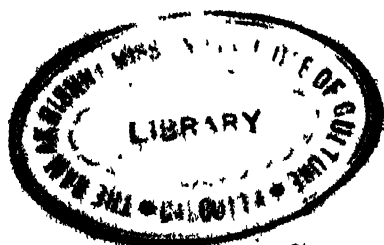
K. S. Siddalinga Swamy,

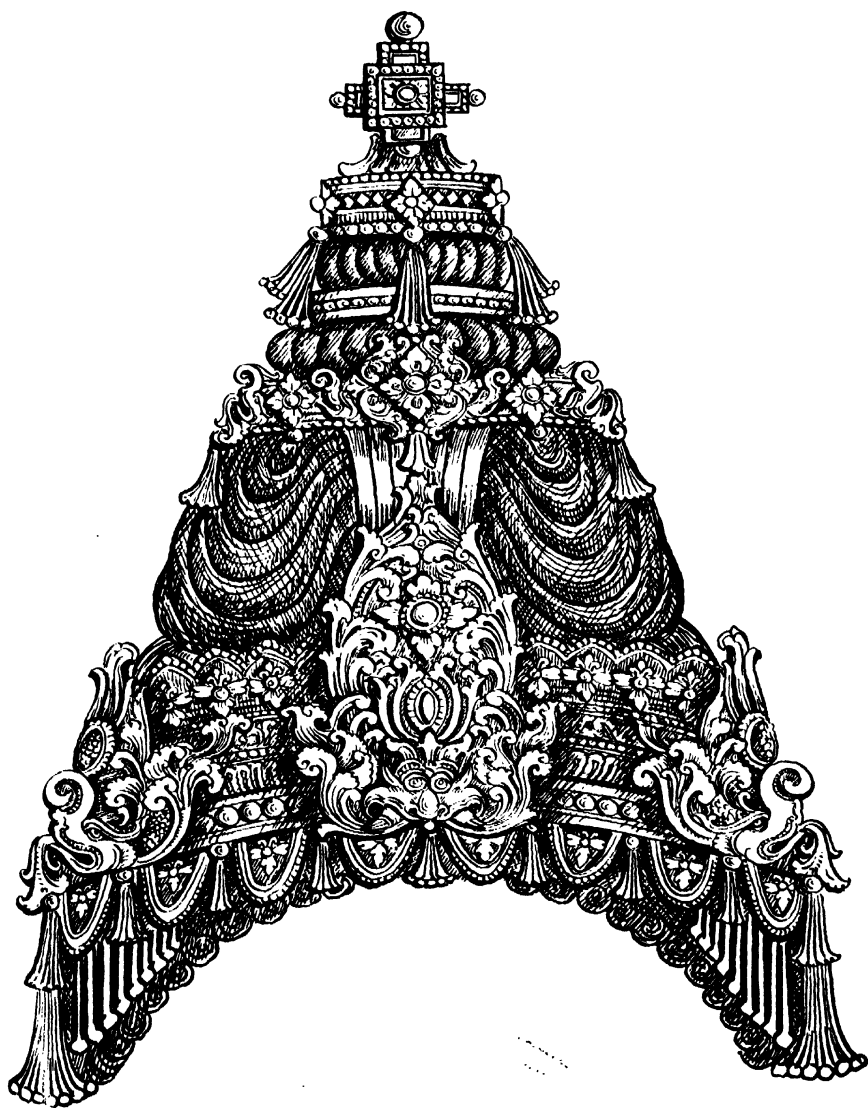
CROWNS—CHAP. XLIX
For Gods and Kings and their
Consorts : Fourteen kinds
varying in size, plan
and ornaments



MAULI

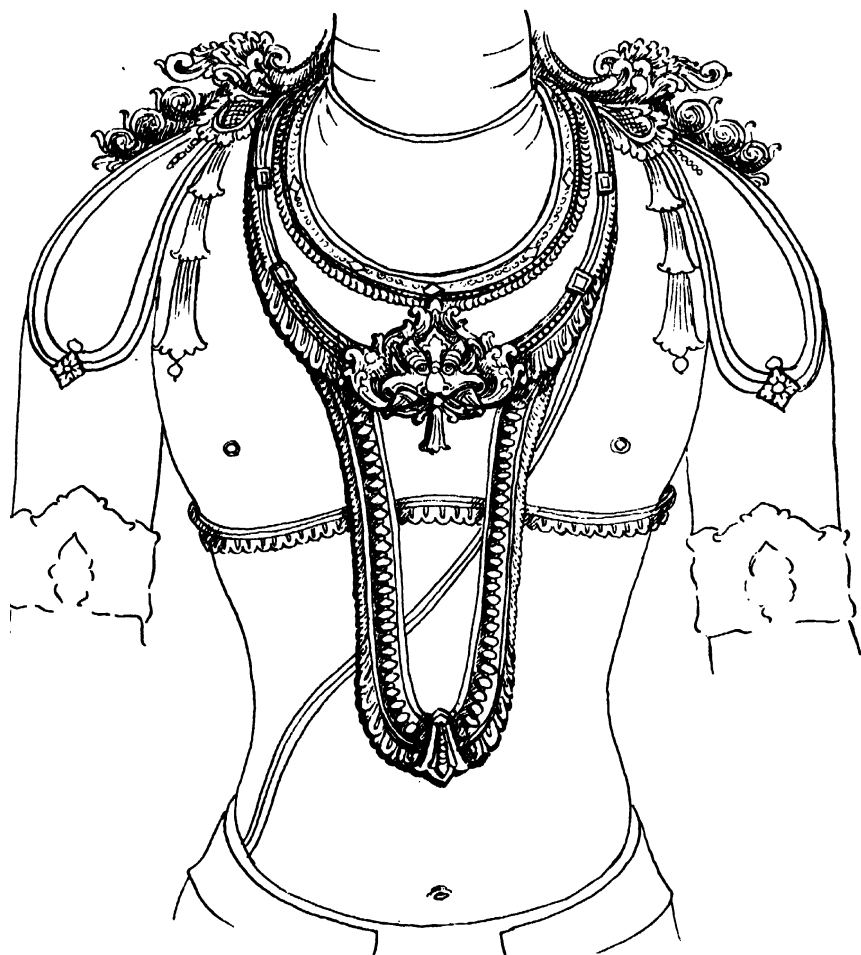
CROWNS—CHIEF. 1812.
For Gods and Kings and their
Consorts : Fourteen kinds
varying in size, form
and Ornament





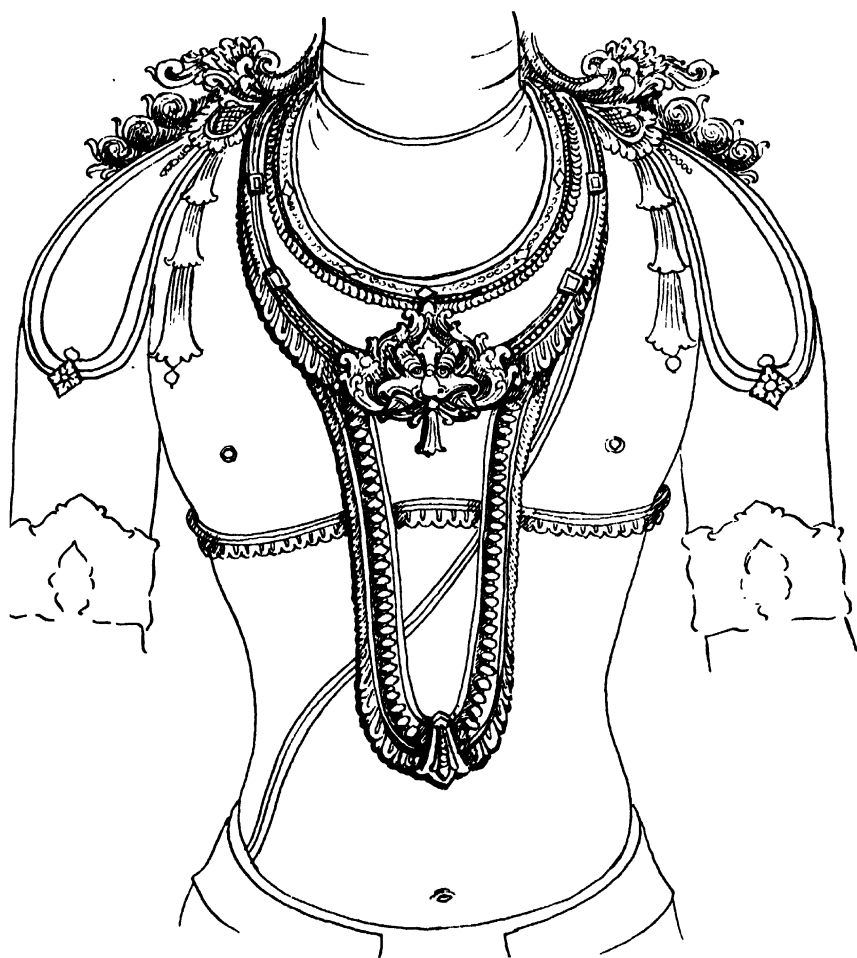
KUNTALA

ORNAMENTS—CHAP. I
Four Groups Comprising some Thirty
Varieties



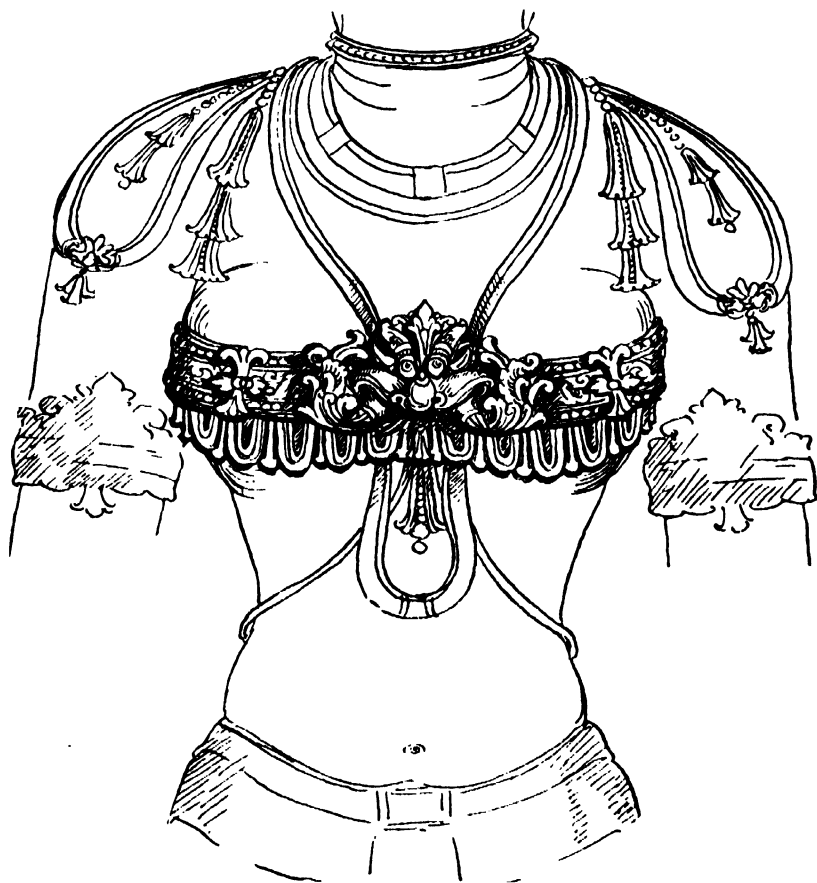
HARA
(CHAIN)

ORNAMENTS—CHAP. I
Four Groups Comprising some Thirty
Varieties



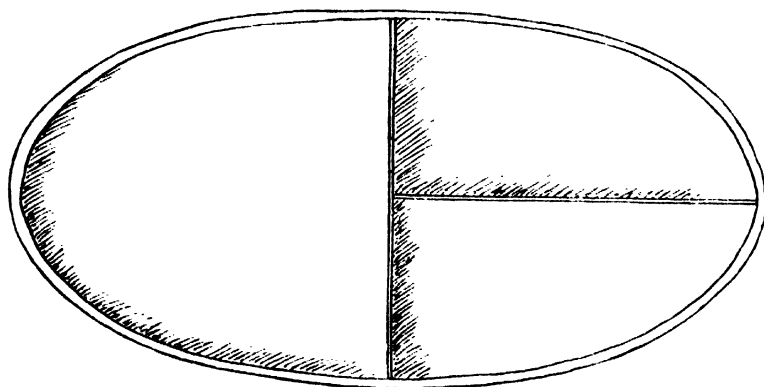
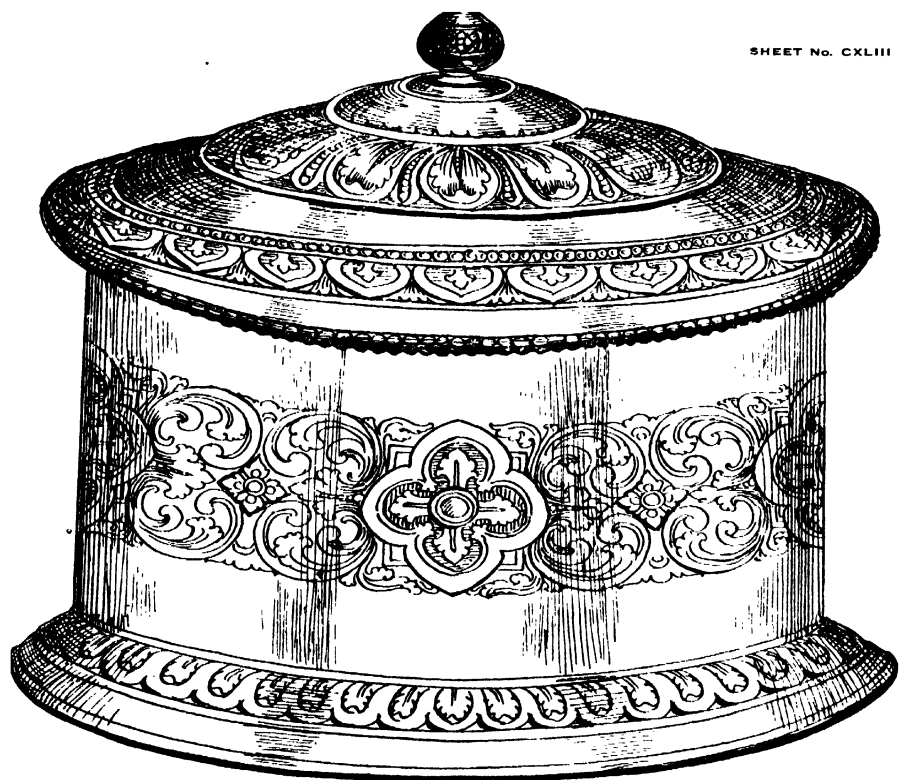
HARA
(CHAIN)

ORNAMENTS—CHAP. I
Four Groups Comprising some Thirty
Varities



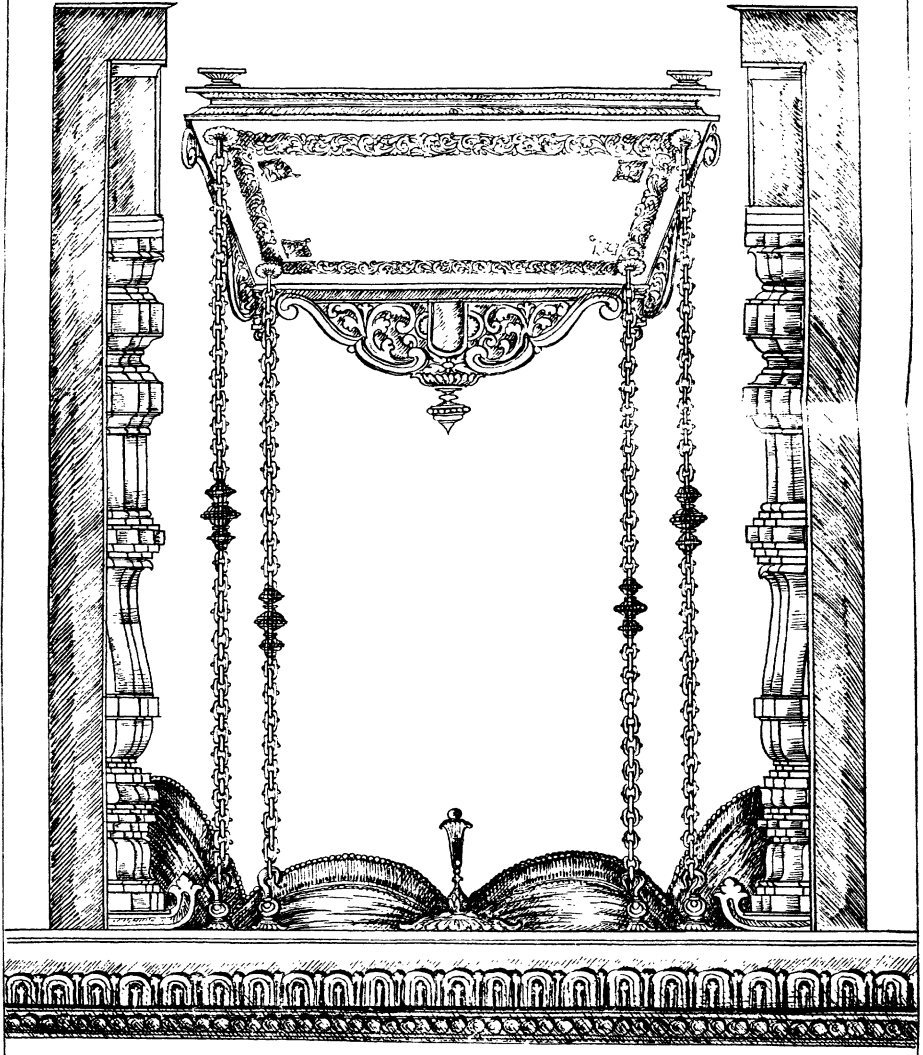
SUVARNA-KANCHUKA
(GOLDEN JACKET)

ARTICLES OF FURNITURE—CHAS. J.
Right Groups comprising several
varieties including
types of Cases



MANJUSHA
(BASKET)

Types of Cages
varieties including fifteen
Eight groups comprising several
varieties of **EXOTIC**—**CHRY**. 1



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BRAHMA WITH SARASVATI AND SAVITRI
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

Combining Reports, Airtels and Zivs
b7C
~~THE LEAD-CHIEF. FI~~



VISHNU WITH LAKSHMI AND BHUDEVI
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

Combined Reports, Aspen and Silver
~~THE SILVER CRYSTAL~~ 11



SIVA WITH PARVATI
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

FEMALE DEITIES—CHAP. LIV
There are sixteen Great Goddesses



SARASVATI—GODDESS OF LEARNING
(OF TEN TALA)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

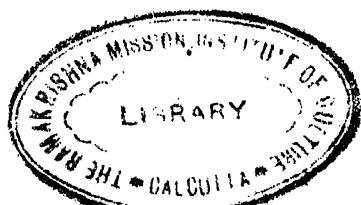
FEMALE DEITIES—CHAP. LIV.
There are sixteen Great Goddesses

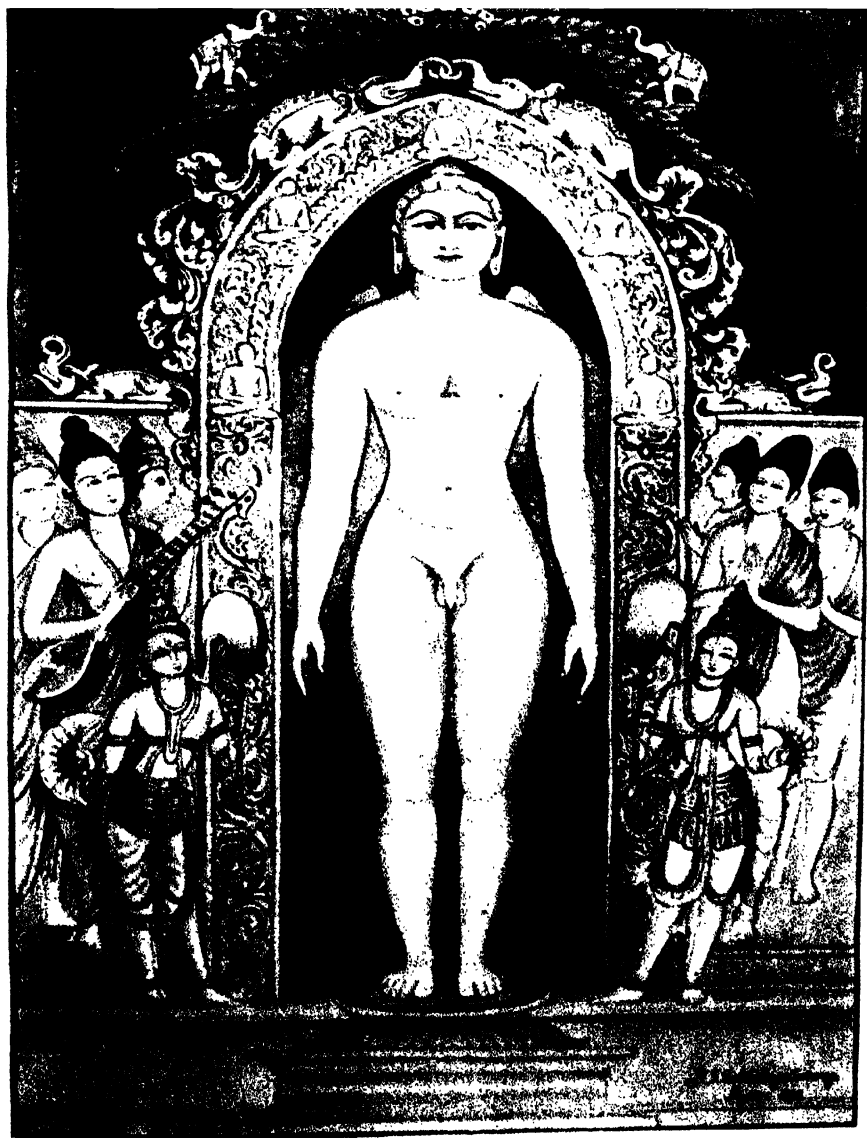


MAHALAKSHMI—GODDESS OF FORTUNE
(OF TEN TALA)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

JAIN IMAGES—CHAP. IV
Comprising five groups :
Siddhas, Sugandhas, Jinas, Arhats and
Paravakas and including Twenty-Four
Tirthankaras





JINA WITH ATTENDANT DEITIES
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

BUDDHIST IMAGES—CHAP. XVI
There are several types
varying in details



BUDDHA
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

K. S. Siddalinga Swami.

BUDDHIST IMAGES—CHAP. LIV

There are several types
varying in details



BUDDHA
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

SAGES—CHAP. LVII
Seven Great Sages Measured
in three different Tales
and varying in details



4
3
10
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3
96

KASYAPA
(OF EIGHT TALA)

THE MYTHICAL BEINGS—CHAP. LVIII
Comprising Vidyadharas, Yakshas
including Rakshasas and Nityas,
Gandharvas and Kinnaras



VIDYADHARA
(OF NINE TALA)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

DEVOTEE—CHAP. LX
Comprising Four Classes
Savaks, Samiaks, Sargaks and
Savaks with Human Features but
Sub-Human Manners



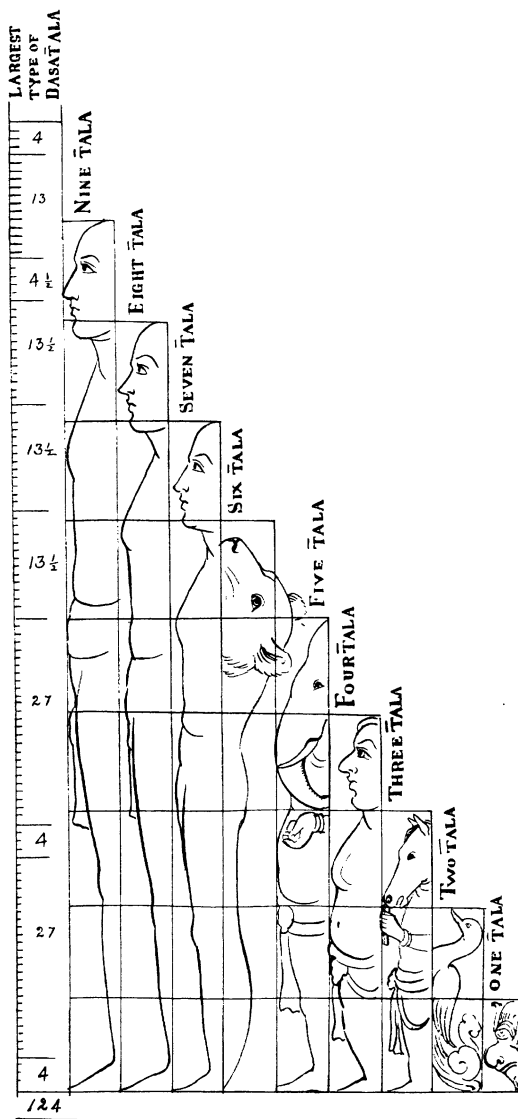
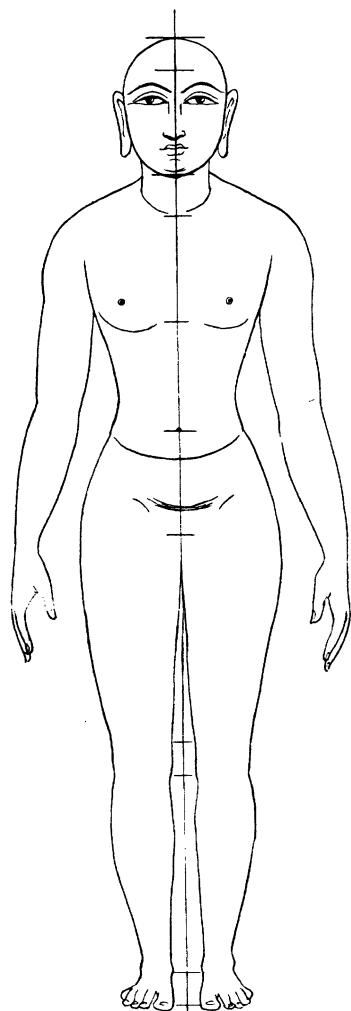
SAYUJYA
(OF TEN TALA)

THE GARUDA IMAGE—CHAP. LXI
May be in sitting, Erect or
Walking Posture and in
stationary or Movable
Attitude



GARUDA
(OF NINE TALA)

the other Mine Tales
With comparative Illustrations of
LARGEST TALE OF DÉSOLATION—CHAP. LXV



PLUMB-LINES—CHAP. LXVII

Numbering eleven, drawn through the Body of
an image to find out the Perpendicular
Horizontal Movement of and distance
between Different parts of the Body
in three postures and four poses



PLUMB-LINES





720.954/ACH



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